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Volume 13

Number 5

**Income of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries,
1941 and 1949**

**Services for Children: Three Programs of the Children's
Bureau**

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Social Security in Review

Program Operations

CIVILIAN employment in February 1950 showed no change from the January level of 56.9 million persons, according to Bureau of Census estimates. Unemployment continued to rise, reaching 4.7 million—200,000 higher than it had been during the previous month. The increase appeared to be mainly due to new entrants into the labor market, many of them midterm school graduates.

Personal income continued to move upward and reached a total, seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, of \$219.1 billion—\$1.0 billion higher than the January figure. A decline of \$2.6 billion in proprietors' and rental income was more than offset by the \$4.0 billion rise in miscellaneous income payments (largely national service life insurance dividends). Retail prices of goods and services as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index declined 0.2 percent; a drop in food and apparel prices more than offset increases in several other items.

BOTH NEW AND CONTINUED unemployment covered by the State unemployment insurance programs dropped in February, partly as a result of the short workmonth. Seasonal factors were decisive, however, in the national drop in initial claims. The decline, which was the first since October 1949, was substantial—28 percent; all States but one reported fewer claims than in January. Continued unemployment, as represented by weeks of unemployment claimed, fell about 10 percent.

During an average week in February, 2 million persons received unemployment insurance payments, 2.4 percent less than in January. Four large industrial States that account for more than a third of the Nation's covered workers reported from 7 to 15 percent fewer beneficiaries.

The State agencies paid out some \$167 million in unemployment benefits in February—\$19 million less than in January. The decline reflects not only the drop in the number of beneficiaries but also a slightly lower average weekly payment. In January the average check was \$21.17; in February it was \$21.00.

Insured unemployment under the State and railroad unemployment insurance systems and under the veterans' unemployment allowance program fell slightly—from 2.6 to 2.5 million—the first decline since October 1949 and one in which all three programs shared.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS insurance monthly benefits totaling almost \$58.1 million were being paid to 2.8 million beneficiaries at the end of February. This amount is \$10 million more than was being paid a year earlier.

Monthly benefits were awarded to 57,700 beneficiaries during February, 5 percent more than during January. Although for each type of benefit except widow's current benefits more awards were processed than in January, primary and wife's benefits accounted for most of the increase.

NATIONAL CASE LOADS under each of the public assistance programs rose at about the same rate in February as in January. Special situations in a few

States, however, resulted in deviations from the over-all pattern.

For the fifth consecutive month since California broadened its definition of a dependent child, the growth in the State rolls for aid to dependent children was unusually large. On the other hand, large numbers of stepchild recipients have been dropped from the rolls in Kentucky, where a new policy instituted in January defined "parent" to include stepparents and made the stepparent responsible for the support of stepchildren.

In some counties in California and Maryland, new programs for relief to employables added large numbers of cases to general assistance rolls in both January and February. A sharp rise in the number of cases receiving general assistance in Pennsylvania is attributable largely to the continuation of the soft coal strike during the month; most of the cases added to the rolls were miners and their families. With the settlement of the strike the State agency expects that the upward trend will be reversed in March.

New cases on public assistance rolls in February included about 2,100 former beneficiaries of the United Mine Workers' Welfare and Retirement Fund. Although West Virginia added only about half as many such cases in February as in January, its total continued to exceed the number for any other State.

Substantial reductions in payments in some States resulted in a lower national average in February for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and general assistance and, for the first time in 23 months, a reduction in total expenditures for old-age assistance.

Administrative changes made in Colorado, Illinois, New York, and Washington accounted for the bulk of the decrease; some of the changes had been made effective in January.

The heaviest cut in payments occurred in Illinois, where food budgets were reduced on the basis of a food price survey made in December. In addition, for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, insufficient appropriations necessitated revisions in assistance standards. Average payments for old-age assistance and aid to the blind in New York were down as a result of the repricing of food in the assistance standards in New York City. The repricing used for aid to dependent children and general assistance in January was extended to the other two assistance programs in February. Colorado again lowered the maximum for old-age assistance payments; the February maximum was set at \$71—\$8 below the maximum in effect for January. Decreases in old-age assistance and aid to dependent children in Washington State continued to reflect the percentage reductions applied in January because of a shortage of funds.

Strengthening Unemployment Insurance

President Truman, in a message to Congress on April 6, asked for action during this session to strengthen the State-Federal system of unemployment insurance. Better provision for those who are temporarily out of work has become especially important, he said, in view of the gradual growth in unemployment over the past 2 years—in large part the result of our constantly increasing labor force.

The President urged extension of coverage to about 6 million workers not now covered, Nation-wide minimum levels for amount and duration of benefits, provision for prompt payment of benefits to workers who move from one State to another, revision of provisions concerning fraud and disqualifications, and permanent provision for payment of the Federal unemployment tax into a special Federal unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund. "This account would be used exclusively to

Selected current statistics

[Corrected to Apr. 7, 1950]

Item	Febru- ary 1950	January 1950	Febru- ary 1949	Calendar year	
				1949	1948
<i>Labor Force¹ (in thousands)</i>					
Total civilian.....	61,637	61,427	60,388	62,105	61,442
Employed.....	56,953	56,947	57,168	58,710	59,378
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance.....	33,500	33,800	34,100	34,300	35,300
Covered by State unemployment insurance.....	30,800	31,100	31,700	31,500	32,900
Unemployed.....	4,684	4,480	3,221	3,395	2,064
<i>Personal Income² (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)</i>					
Total.....	\$219.1	\$218.1	\$211.3	\$209.8	\$211.9
Employees' income ³	135.2	135.5	135.7	135.1	134.9
Proprietors' and rental income.....	43.9	46.5	46.6	44.8	49.5
Personal interest income and dividends.....	17.4	17.4	17.0	17.3	16.2
Public aid ⁴	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.8
Social insurance and related payments ⁵	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.9	5.5
Veterans' subsistence allowances ⁶ and bonuses.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5
Miscellaneous income payments ⁷	11.0	7.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
<i>Old-Age and Survivors Insurance</i>					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: ⁸					
Number (in thousands).....	2,825	2,782	2,393		
Amount (in thousands).....	\$58,074	\$57,034	\$47,737	\$655,852	\$543,623
Average primary benefit.....	\$20.12	\$20.06	\$20.47		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number.....	57	55	51	682	896
Amount.....	\$1,315	\$1,270	\$1,144	\$15,343	\$12,748
<i>Unemployment Insurance</i>					
Initial claims (in thousands).....	1,206	1,685	1,300	17,660	10,918
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands).....	9,504	10,529	7,301	102,612	(7)
Weeks compensated (in thousands).....	8,108	9,003	5,864	56,638	42,695
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands).....	2,027	2,078	1,468	1,666	821
Benefits paid (in millions) ¹⁰	\$167	\$186	\$115	\$1,737	\$793
Average weekly payment for total unemployment.....	\$21.00	\$21.17	\$20.02	\$20.47	\$19.06
<i>Public Assistance</i>					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance.....	2,762	2,749	2,528		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families.....	622	610	496		
Children.....	1,581	1,530	1,267		
Aid to the blind.....	94	93	87		
General assistance.....	634	598	461		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance.....	\$44.30	\$44.66	\$42.90		
Aid to dependent children (per family).....	73.37	73.37	73.31		
Aid to the blind.....	48.13	48.19	44.30		
General assistance.....	48.71	48.87	47.85		

¹ Continental United States only; estimated by the Bureau of the Census except for employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance, which is estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and employment covered by State unemployment insurance, estimated by the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor. For employment covered by unemployment insurance, monthly figures represent employment in a specific pay period and annual figures, employment in an average pay period; otherwise, monthly figures represent employment in a specific week and annual figures, employment in an average week.

² Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

³ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind in the continental United States, pay for Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad, other labor income (except compensation for injuries), mustering-out pay, and terminal-leave pay. Military pay includes the Government contribution to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Civilian wages and salaries represent net earnings after employee contributions under social insurance and related programs have been deducted.

⁴ Payments to recipients under the 3 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

⁵ Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁶ Under Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁷ Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

⁸ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

⁹ Data not available.

¹⁰ Gross: annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks.

pay the cost of State and Federal administration of the employment security program, and the cost of

reinsurance grants, to be available to States who encounter temporarily severe financial difficulties."

Income of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries, 1941 and 1949

by EDNA C. WENTWORTH*

The average primary benefit paid under old-age and survivors insurance in 1940 was \$23—an amount that was low in terms of basic security for the average worker even then. That benefit is the same today unless the worker has had subsequent employment. A recent survey of the income of beneficiaries entitled in 1941, reported in the following pages, indicates the extent to which their economic situation has grown worse in the past 10 years.

THE Social Security Administration has long been interested in knowing how adequately the monthly benefits under old-age and survivors insurance provide the beneficiaries with basic necessities. Since 1941 a number of studies of the resources of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries have been made for that purpose.¹ Until 1949, these studies, with a single exception,² had been made to ascertain how the beneficiaries were getting along a year or so after their entitlement, not to trace the history of their benefit status.

On the basis of the early studies, it was apparent that the resources of beneficiaries as they were a year or two or three after their entitlement might not be representative for their entire remaining life span. Beneficiaries who managed fairly well during the first years after entitlement

because of occasional jobs, or by sharing a home with their children, or by using their accumulated savings, might not be so well situated if they stopped work entirely, or if their children died or married and left home, or if, eventually, their savings were completely exhausted by the demands of a costly illness or by steady nibbling to meet current expenses. What then? Would they ask for public assistance or would some hitherto nonapparent resource provide a minimum of independence from public aid?

In the fall of 1949, insurance beneficiaries in Philadelphia and Baltimore who in the summer of 1941 had been interviewed about their resources were again visited in order to find out what had happened to them in the years that intervened.³ The results of this study supported a general assumption that the situation of beneficiaries would worsen as the years went by. The wartime period of full employment, however, which provided jobs for many marginal workers, both men and women, changed the anticipated pattern in some respects. During the war years, at least, beneficiaries who worked were financially independent; some were able to pay off mortgages on their homes and to increase their savings. Some con-

tinued in their jobs after the war was over. Beneficiaries who were unable to work, however, had to dip more deeply into their savings or rely more heavily on the help of relatives, especially after the rapid rise of prices following the cessation of hostilities. The increased dependence on relatives is the most important single explanation of how beneficiaries who could not work got along.

Other findings of the resurvey show that most of the wives who were not entitled to benefits in 1941 had become entitled and were receiving benefits in 1949. This additional income from benefits helped some couples, but in many instances it did not equal the income they had received from temporary sources in 1941, and it was not enough to compensate for increases in the cost of living. Women who had been widowed since 1941 and were receiving aged widows' benefits in 1949 had only half the benefit income the couples had received in the first year; retirement pay from former employers stopped entirely at the death of the husband. Many widows were left with only their insurance benefits, which were not enough to live on; they used savings or moved in with their married children.

Real estate values increased between 1941 and 1949. An occasional beneficiary who sold his home actually had more savings in the bank in 1949 than the 1941 value of his home and savings combined. The increase in real estate values was only a paper increase, however, for those who continued to live in their homes. If the change in the value of the home is disregarded, many of the beneficiaries had a smaller net worth in 1949 than in 1941.

Adequacy of Income

A study of the income of 377 insurance beneficiaries in Philadelphia and Baltimore in 1941 and again in 1949 indicates that three-fourths of the

* Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

¹ See the *Bulletin* for July and September 1943; March 1944; January, April, September, and November 1945; January 1946; August and October 1947; February and September 1948; and November 1949. See also the June 1946 *Bulletin* for a comparison of aged insurance beneficiaries with aged assistance recipients and the aged in the general population, and the October 1949 issue for a study of public assistance supplementation of income of insurance beneficiaries.

² A resurvey in St. Louis in the spring of 1944 of beneficiaries originally interviewed in the fall of 1941 was made to ascertain the effect of the passage of time on their resources. The interval of 2½ years was not long enough to provide conclusive evidence, particularly in view of the abnormal situation created by the war.

³ The initial interviews were conducted in June, July, and August 1941, and the second interviews in October, November, and December 1949; the 12 calendar months ended in the month preceding the date of the interview made up the survey year in each instance.

237 aged beneficiary groups whose composition remained unchanged and two-fifths of the 31 widow-child groups had less real income in the 1949 survey year than in the year ended in 1941 (table 1).¹ Nine-tenths of the 105 aged beneficiaries who had lost a spouse between 1941 and 1949 had less real income in the second year than the couple had in the first.

The decrease in the real income of these beneficiaries is particularly important because in the 1941 survey year the total income of two-fifths of the aged beneficiary groups and three-fifths of the widow-child groups fell below the cost of a maintenance level of living.² If in this first survey year they had received only their retirement income,³ three-fifths of the aged beneficiary groups and seven-eighths of the widow-child groups would have had less than the cost of a maintenance level of living. In 1941 the cost of a maintenance level for a single old person living alone in Philadelphia or Baltimore was about \$450, for an elderly couple it was approximately \$775, and for a widow and two dependent children, \$1,025.

Comparable figures for the costs of a maintenance level of living in 1949 are not available; hence a comparison of beneficiary group incomes with maintenance level costs cannot be made for that year. The money in-

¹ Six types of beneficiary groups were included in the study: nonmarried men, married men with entitled wife, married men with nonentitled wife, female primary beneficiaries, aged widows, and widows with entitled children. The beneficiary group is made up of one person for the nonmarried men and aged widows; one person for most of the female primary beneficiaries and two for the few who were married; two persons for the married men with entitled wife or with nonentitled wife; and two or more persons for the widows with entitled children. In the first survey year, that ended in 1941, the type of beneficiary group remained unchanged throughout the year, but in the interval between the 2 survey years and during the second year, ended in 1949, some beneficiaries changed from one type to another as a result of the entitlement of a wife, death of a spouse, separation of a couple, or marriage of a beneficiary.

² In this comparison of income with the cost of a maintenance level of living, imputed income from an owned home has been added to money income.

³ Includes money retirement income and imputed income from an owned home.

Table 1.—Percentage distribution of beneficiary groups in Philadelphia-Baltimore by change in money income and in real income between 1941 and 1949 survey years, by beneficiary type at end of 1949 survey year

[Preliminary]

Type of beneficiary group at end of second survey year	Number	Change in money income			Change in real income ¹			
		Total	Increase of \$50 or more	With- in \$50	Decrease of \$50 or more	Total	Increase of \$50 or more	With- in \$50
Nonmarried men:								
Total	98	100.0	33.3	21.5	45.2	100.0	14.0	2.2
Same type in both years	62	100.0	41.9	24.2	33.9	100.0	16.1	3.2
Married in first year	31	100.0	16.1	16.1	67.7	100.0	9.7	—
Married men, wife entitled:								
Total	91	100.0	68.1	14.3	17.6	100.0	27.5	4.4
Same type in both years	37	100.0	54.1	21.6	24.3	100.0	24.3	2.7
Wife not entitled in first year	54	100.0	77.8	9.3	13.0	100.0	29.6	5.6
Married men, wife not entitled:								
Total	20	*100.0	*45.0	*30.0	*25.0	*100.0	*25.0	*5.0
Same type in both years	18	*100.0	*38.9	*33.3	*27.8	*100.0	*27.8	—
Wife entitled in first year ²	2	*100.0	*100.0	—	—	*100.0	—	*50.0
Female primary beneficiaries, total³	57	100.0	35.1	36.8	28.1	100.0	14.0	3.5
Aged widows:								
Total	85	100.0	24.7	7.1	68.2	100.0	9.4	—
Same type in both years	8	*100.0	*12.5	*37.5	*50.0	*100.0	—	*100.0
Widow with entitled children in first year	4	*100.0	*25.0	—	*75.0	*100.0	*25.0	—
Married in first year	73	100.0	26.0	4.1	69.9	100.0	9.6	—
Widows with entitled children, total⁴	31	100.0	74.2	6.5	19.4	100.0	51.6	6.5

*Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.

¹ Money income in 1949 survey year adjusted for changes in cost of living since 1941 according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index.

² The entitled wives in the 1941 survey year had died, the men had remarried, and the wives in the 1949 survey year were ineligible for benefits on their husbands' wage records.

³ Same type in both years; 4 female primary beneficiaries were married in the 1941 survey year, and 3 in the 1949 survey year.

⁴ Same type in both years; the number of children in the beneficiary group averaged 2.4 in the 1941 survey year and 1.7 in the 1949 survey year. The smaller number in 1949 was largely accounted for by children entitled in 1941 attaining age 18 and no longer eligible for benefits in 1949.

come of the aged beneficiaries' revisited in 1949 can be evaluated, however, although on a somewhat different basis, by comparing it with the amount that public assistance standards allowed for old-age assistance recipients in the same year. The maximum costs of the goods and services included in the public assistance standards for an aged man or woman and an aged couple having no special needs, such as medical care, and living in rented quarters by themselves at the time of the study were as follows:

	Single aged person	Aged couple
Philadelphia	\$660	\$1,008
Baltimore	672	960

The cost of the public assistance standard in these cities in 1949 was probably somewhat lower than the cost of maintenance budgets. Never-

⁵ A similar comparison for widow-child groups is not made because of the varying number of children in the beneficiary group.

theless, during the survey year ended in 1949, almost two-thirds of the aged beneficiary groups revisited had less money income, other than assistance payments, than the maximum amount that the public assistance standards would have allowed; not all these beneficiaries, however, would have been eligible for public assistance.⁵ Four-fifths of the 223 aged beneficiary groups with these low incomes got along because they either shared

⁶ The budgeted needs of some groups would have been less than the amounts used in the comparison because the beneficiaries paid less rent than the maximum allowed in the budget, or owned their homes, or shared homes with relatives; some of these beneficiaries would have had incomes equal to their budgeted needs although less than the amounts used in this comparison. Others would have been disqualified for public assistance because of their assets or because of the income of their adult children. On the other hand, some beneficiaries with incomes larger than the budget amounts used in the comparison might have been eligible for assistance because of special needs.

a home with relatives or received public assistance. A seventh of the 223 were public assistance recipients.

Money Income

The total money income of about half the aged beneficiary groups whose composition in 1949 was the same as in 1941 and of about three-fourths of the widow-child groups was larger in the second year than in

the first (table 1). Almost a fourth of the aged beneficiaries whose spouses had died between 1941 and 1949 had larger incomes in the second survey year. The increases in income ranged from \$51 to \$3,125 but in many instances were not sufficient to compensate for the approximately 70-percent rise in the cost of living that occurred in the interval.

A little more than a fourth of the aged beneficiary groups whose com-

position remained unchanged and a fifth of the widow-child groups had smaller money incomes in the 1949 survey year than in 1941. Of the aged men and women who had been married in 1941 but were widowed or separated in 1949, two-thirds had less income in the second year than the couples had in the first. All the beneficiary groups with lower money income and the groups whose money income was not materially different

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of beneficiary groups in Philadelphia-Baltimore by amount of money income in 1941 and 1949 survey years, by beneficiary type at end of 1949 survey year

[Preliminary]

Type of beneficiary group and money income during survey year	Total		No change in type		Change in type	
	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year
Nonmarried men, number.....	93	93	62	62	31	31
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$300.....	21.5	29.0	27.4	32.3	9.7	22.6
300-599.....	31.2	22.6	30.6	16.1	32.3	35.5
600-899.....	20.4	18.3	17.7	19.4	25.8	16.1
900-1,199.....	9.7	10.8	9.7	11.3	9.7	9.7
1,200-1,499.....	6.5	7.5	4.8	9.7	9.7	3.2
1,500-1,799.....	3.2	1.1	4.8			3.2
1,800-2,099.....	7.5	4.3	4.8	3.2	12.9	6.5
2,100-2,399.....		4.3		4.8		3.2
2,400-2,999.....		2.2		3.2		
3,000 or more.....						
Median amount.....	\$578	\$557	\$458	\$604	\$706	\$490
Married men, wife entitled, number.....	91	91	37	37	54	54
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$300.....	9.9	2.2	2.7	2.7	14.8	1.9
300-599.....	27.5	22.0	45.9	27.0	14.8	18.5
600-899.....	20.9	12.1	27.0	10.8	16.7	13.0
900-1,199.....	16.5	14.3	5.4	21.6	24.1	9.3
1,200-1,499.....	8.8	20.9	8.1	18.9	9.3	22.2
1,500-1,799.....	5.5	6.6	5.4	8.1	5.6	5.6
1,800-2,099.....	4.4	6.6	2.7	5.4	5.6	7.4
2,100-2,399.....	2.2	4.4		3.7	7.4	7.4
2,400-2,999.....	1.1	8.8		2.7	1.9	13.0
3,000 or more.....	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.7	1.9
Median amount.....	\$762	\$1,999	\$626	\$1,088	\$938	\$1,312
Married men, wife not entitled, number.....	20	20	18	18	2	2
Total.....	*100.0	*100.0	*100.0	*100.0	*100.0	*100.0
Less than \$300.....	*15.0	*15.0	*16.7	*16.7		
300-599.....	*20.0	*15.0	*22.2	*16.7		
600-899.....	*25.0	*15.0	*16.7	*11.1	*100.0	*50.0
900-1,199.....	*20.0	*10.0	*22.2	*11.1		
1,200-1,499.....	*10.0	*30.0	*11.1	*27.8		*50.0
1,500-1,799.....		*5.0		*5.6		
1,800-2,099.....	*10.0		*11.1			
2,100-2,399.....		*5.0		*5.6		
2,400-2,999.....		*5.0		*5.6		
3,000 or more.....						
Median amount.....	\$724	\$990	\$762	\$990	**\$702	**\$1,075

Type of beneficiary group and money income during survey year	Total		No change in type		Change in type	
	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year
Female primary beneficiaries, number.....	57	57	47	47	(¹)	(¹)
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(¹)	(¹)
Less than \$300.....	36.8	35.1	36.8	35.1	(¹)	(¹)
300-599.....	43.9	38.6	43.9	38.6	(¹)	(¹)
600-899.....	10.5	17.5	10.5	17.5	(¹)	(¹)
900-1,199.....	7.0	8.8	7.0	8.8	(¹)	(¹)
1,200-1,499.....					(¹)	(¹)
1,500-1,799.....					(¹)	(¹)
1,800-2,099.....	1.8		1.8		(¹)	(¹)
2,100-2,399.....					(¹)	(¹)
2,400-2,999.....					(¹)	(¹)
3,000 or more.....					(¹)	(¹)
Median amount.....	\$360	\$403	\$360	\$403	(¹)	(¹)
Aged widows, number.....	85	85	8	8	77	77
Total.....	100.0	100.0	*100.0	*100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$300.....	10.6	40.0	*25.0	*50.0	9.1	39.0
300-599.....	36.5	30.8	*37.5	*50.0	36.4	28.6
600-899.....	25.9	12.9	*25.0		26.0	14.3
900-1,199.....	12.9	7.1	*12.5		13.0	7.8
1,200-1,499.....	7.1	4.7			7.8	5.2
1,500-1,799.....	4.7	2.4			5.2	2.6
1,800-2,099.....	2.4	2.4			2.6	2.6
2,100-2,399.....						
2,400-2,999.....						
3,000 or more.....						
Median amount.....	\$620	\$339	**\$472	**\$284	\$636	\$361
Widows with entitled children, number.....	31	31	731	731	(¹)	(¹)
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(¹)	(¹)
Less than \$300.....		3.2		3.2	(¹)	(¹)
300-599.....	38.7	16.1	38.7	16.1	(¹)	(¹)
600-899.....	16.1	6.4	16.1	6.4	(¹)	(¹)
900-1,199.....	25.8	3.2	25.8	3.2	(¹)	(¹)
1,200-1,499.....	6.5	16.1	6.5	16.1	(¹)	(¹)
1,500-1,799.....	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	(¹)	(¹)
1,800-2,099.....	3.2	25.8	3.2	25.8	(¹)	(¹)
2,100-2,399.....	3.2	16.1	3.2	16.1	(¹)	(¹)
2,400-2,999.....		3.2		3.2	(¹)	(¹)
3,000 or more.....		3.2		3.2	(¹)	(¹)
Median amount.....	\$751	\$1,795	\$751	\$1,795	(¹)	(¹)

*Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.

**Average computed for fewer than 10 cases.

¹ Married and living with wife in 1941 survey year, nonmarried in 1949 survey year.

² Wife not entitled in 1941 survey year, entitled in 1949 survey year.

³ Wife entitled in 1941 survey year, not entitled in 1949 survey year. The entitled wives in the 1941 survey year had died, the men had remarried, and the wives in the 1949 survey year were ineligible for benefits on their husbands' wage records.

⁴ Same type in both years; 4 female primary beneficiaries were married in the 1941 survey year, and 3 in the 1949 survey year.

⁵ No change in type.

⁶ Seventy-three were married in the 1941 survey year, widowed in the 1949 survey year; 4 received survivor benefits because they had entitled children in their care in the 1941 survey year, and they received aged widows' benefits in the 1949 survey year.

⁷ Same type in both years; the number of children in the beneficiary group averaged 2.4 in the 1941 survey year and 1.7 in the 1949 survey year. The smaller number in 1949 was largely accounted for by children entitled in 1941 attaining age 18 and no longer eligible for benefits in 1949.

in the 2 years had experienced an especially severe decline in real income.

In table 2 the distribution of the beneficiary groups is given by amount of money income in 1941 and 1949 and by type at the end of the 1949 survey year. The groups who remained in the same type in both years and those who changed type are shown separately. Table 3 shows the distribution of the beneficiary groups by amount of money income and by type in each of the 2 years.

Money Retirement Income

Income received in a given year is not necessarily representative of a beneficiary's independent retirement income, since it may include amounts derived from sources that are probably temporary or that place the recipient more or less in a position of dependency. The amount of income that is reasonably permanent and derived wholly from independent sources, together with assets, determines the extent of a beneficiary's financial independence when completely retired.

Money retirement income is defined here to include 12 months' insurance benefits, retirement pay from a former employer, veterans' pensions, union pensions, privately purchased annuities, and income from assets. As indicated in the following tabulation and in table 4, the money retirement income of most beneficiary groups was small in both the 1941 and the 1949 survey years.

Beneficiary group	Percent having less than \$300 in survey year		Percent having less than \$600 in survey year	
	1941	1949	1941	1949
Aged beneficiary groups:				
Single both years.....	63	59	84	82
Married both years.....	30	15	62	57
Married first year, single second.....	26	64	64	83
Widow-child groups.....	10	10	71	84

Home Ownership

Home ownership often enabled beneficiaries to enjoy better housing than if they had paid the same amount in rent as was required for

the necessary expenses on their home. Fewer beneficiaries, however, owned their homes in the 1949 survey year (48 percent) than in 1941 (58 percent). Forty-six aged beneficiaries had either sold their homes in the interval—some because they were unable to carry the fixed charges and some following the death of a spouse—or had deeded their homes to sons, daughters, or other relatives in exchange for being taken care of for the rest of their lives. In contrast, 11 beneficiaries who had not owned their homes in the first survey year were living in owned homes in the second year. Several had used their savings for a down payment on a house; several had moved into a dwelling they had owned but had rented to tenants in the first year; and for a few others an adult child or other relative—a nephew in one instance—had made a down payment on a house with the title to the property entered in the name of the beneficiary.

How the Beneficiaries Managed

Few beneficiaries were able to live on their money retirement income. How then did they get along?

Some lived in joint households and were either partially supported by relatives or were able to live more economically by this arrangement than by living alone, some received contributions of \$50 or more during the year from relatives outside the household, and some received public or private assistance. In the 1941 survey year, 59 percent of the aged beneficiary groups had one or more of these resources.* In the 1949 survey year the proportion had increased to 77 percent. The proportion of the widow-child groups that had such resources had decreased slightly—from 64 percent in 1941 to 58 percent in 1949.

A few of the beneficiaries who shared households with or received contributions from relatives also had earnings. A much larger proportion of those beneficiaries who lived by themselves and received no outside assistance added to their retirement

*Includes only joint households in which the relatives had enough income or used enough assets to cover their share of the joint housing expenses.

income by working. When these are also taken into consideration, 74 percent of the aged beneficiaries and 81 percent of the widow-child groups in 1941 either had earnings, shared a home with relatives, had help from relatives outside the household, or received public or private assistance. In 1949 the proportion was still greater—84 percent of the aged beneficiaries and 100 percent of the widow-child groups. In addition, a few beneficiaries had savings on which they drew year by year, but this fact has not been considered here because the use of savings reduces their independent retirement income.

Joint households.—Most beneficiaries who shared a home with relatives were helped by the joint living arrangement. Although the over-all proportion of aged beneficiaries who shared a home with relatives—61 percent—remained unchanged between 1941 and 1949, 33 of the 346 aged beneficiary groups had combined households with relatives between the end of the first and second survey years, while an equal number had given up joint living arrangements previously established. The relatives with whom the beneficiaries had combined households in most instances were married sons or daughters, but some were nieces and nephews, sisters, or brothers. In one instance, a lifelong friend had moved to the home of a female primary beneficiary to look after her. Most beneficiaries combined households because they did not have resources enough to live alone, but several with adequate resources moved to secure nursing care. Joint households that had been given up were usually discontinued because sons and daughters married and left home; a few, because the relatives—particularly aged relatives—died; and some, because the relatives moved out of the city or established their own homes.

Contributions from relatives outside the household.—The proportion of aged beneficiary groups who received contributions from relatives outside the household increased from 7 percent in 1941 to 22 percent in 1949; the proportion of the widow-child groups increased from 6 to 13

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of beneficiary groups in Philadelphia-Baltimore by amount of money income in 1941 and 1949 survey years, by beneficiary type at end of each survey year¹
[Preliminary]

Total money income	Nonmarried men		Married men, wife entitled		Married men, wife not entitled		Female primary beneficiaries		Aged widows		Widows with entitled children	
	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year
Number of beneficiary groups.....	62	93	100	91	115	20	57	57	8	85	35	31
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*100.0	100.0	100.0	*100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$300.....	27.4	29.0	2.0	2.2	17.4	*15.0	36.8	35.1	*25.0	40.0	-----	3.2
300-599.....	30.6	22.6	40.0	22.0	21.7	*15.0	43.9	38.6	*37.5	30.6	40.0	16.1
600-899.....	17.7	18.3	31.0	12.1	16.5	*15.0	10.5	17.5	*25.0	12.9	20.0	6.4
900-1,199.....	9.7	10.8	10.0	14.3	19.1	*10.0	7.0	8.8	*12.5	7.1	22.9	3.2
1,200-1,499.....	4.8	7.5	9.0	20.9	8.7	*30.0	-----	-----	-----	4.7	5.7	16.1
1,500-1,799.....	4.8	1.1	5.0	6.6	6.1	*5.0	-----	-----	-----	2.4	5.7	6.5
1,800-2,099.....	4.8	4.3	2.0	6.6	6.1	-----	1.8	-----	-----	2.4	2.9	23.8
2,100-2,399.....	-----	4.3	-----	4.4	1.7	*5.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.9	16.1
2,400-2,999.....	-----	2.2	-----	8.8	.9	*5.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.2
3,000 or more.....	-----	-----	1.0	2.2	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.2
Median amount.....	\$458	\$557	\$662	\$1,199	\$753	\$900	\$360	\$403	**\$472	\$339	\$717	\$1,795

^{*}Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.
^{**}Average computed for fewer than 10 cases.

¹ All the beneficiaries in each type in 1941 and in 1949 whether or not they had been in the same type in the other year.

percent. Moreover, the amount contributed by the relatives was much larger in the second year than in the first.

Public or private assistance.—The number of aged beneficiary groups who received public or private assistance increased from 26 in 1941 to 31 in 1949, out of a total of 346. The number of widow-child groups decreased from six in the first year to four in the second. Sixteen of the aged individuals or couples received assistance in both years, 15 received assistance in the second year and not in the first, and 10 who received it in the first year had been dropped from the rolls in the second. In most cases in which assistance had been discontinued, relatives—adult sons and daughters, sons-in-law, a grandson, or a nephew—had assumed responsibility for the support of the beneficiaries. One old man had found employment, as had the wife of another, and one beneficiary had entered an institution.

Earnings.—Earlier studies by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance have shown that aged beneficiaries return to work whenever possible rather than apply for public assistance or ask their children to supplement their inadequate retirement resources. In 1949, although the youngest beneficiary was 73 years

old, 15 percent of the 261 men and women receiving primary benefits in the Philadelphia-Baltimore resurvey had some employment during the survey year. In view of their age it is not surprising to find this proportion smaller than the corresponding proportion (26 percent) for these 261 persons in the year ended in 1941. Fourteen of the men and women were employed in the second year and not in the first, and 24 worked in both years. A few wives were gainfully employed in both years, usually renting rooms.

Forty of the 45 primary beneficiaries who had some income from employment in 1941 but not in 1949, and therefore had less independent income in the 1949 survey year, either shared a home with relatives, received public assistance, or had gifts of at least \$100 from relatives outside the household in the 1949 survey year. Of the others, one old man was in a Masonic home; one couple had money retirement income of \$100 a month, owned their home, and had about \$2,000 in savings; and three with incomes of \$228–555 had spent assets of \$300–400 during the year and at the end of the year had savings of \$1,200–3,000.

The marked increase between 1941 and 1949 in the number of younger widows who were employed indicates their effort to supplement their permanent resources, which as a rule

were less adequate than those of the aged beneficiaries. In 1941 a fifth of the widows with entitled children were employed; in 1949 the proportion had increased to two-thirds.

Beneficiaries Whose Money Income Increased

Many of the primary beneficiaries whose group incomes showed the greatest increase were employed in 1949, and their relatively high earnings accounted for their improved economic situation; a few had considerably larger incomes from investments. Smaller increases in primary beneficiary group income are explained by the receipt of benefits by wives who were not entitled in the first year, by more and larger contributions from children or other relatives outside the household, and by larger public assistance payments. Veterans' pensions had been raised, and retirement pay from a former employer occasionally had been increased; proceeds from the sale of furniture or jewelry added to the income of several beneficiaries in the second survey year. The aged widows who had higher incomes in 1949 than they and their husbands had received in 1941 owed the increase to more generous gifts from their children, but the increase for the widow-child groups came almost entirely from the earnings of the widows.

Those who were employed in both years earned more in the year ended in 1949 than in the year ended in 1941.

The beneficiaries whose circumstances are described below are typical of those with larger money incomes in 1949 than in 1941.

Mr. A had been a yardman for a manufacturing establishment. He was laid off at the end of 1938 and received unemployment insurance benefits for 13 weeks in 1939. Then he was employed again. After another lay-off early in 1940, he applied for retirement benefits under the old-

age and survivors insurance program and was awarded \$22.10 a month on an average monthly wage of \$61.00. He was 66 years old and was "down-right angry" at being retired, he told the interviewer, because he felt he was a good worker. His wife, also aged 66, was employed at the time and did not apply for wife's benefits then or later when she quit working. The couple's total money retirement income if Mrs. A had been paid wife's benefits would have been only \$401, including \$3 in interest on savings of \$150. They owned their home, but it was mortgaged for \$1,000.

Toward the end of 1940 Mr. A got

a job in a manufacturing plant and earned \$605 in the survey year ending in May 1941; his benefits were suspended 8 months of that year. From then on he continued to work steadily until the latter part of 1948, in the second survey year, when he missed 4 months' employment to undergo an operation. He failed to notify the old-age and survivors insurance field office, however, and did not receive benefits while away from work. The operation cost \$600, of which \$350 was paid by Blue Cross carried by his employer and \$250 was paid by Mr. A himself.

During the years between 1941 and

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of beneficiary groups in Philadelphia-Baltimore by amount of money retirement income¹ in 1941 and 1949 survey years, by beneficiary type at end of 1949 survey year

[Preliminary]

Type of beneficiary group and money retirement income during survey year	Total		No change in type		Change in type		Type of beneficiary group and money retirement income during survey year	Total		No change in type		Change in type	
	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year		1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year	1941 survey year	1949 survey year
Nonmarried men, number.....	93	93	62	62	31	31	Female primary beneficiaries, number.....	57	57	57	57	(*)	(*)
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)
Less than \$300.....	47.3	46.2	59.7	51.6	22.6	35.5	Less than \$300.....	68.4	66.7	68.4	66.7	(*)	(*)
300-599.....	23.7	24.7	17.7	22.6	35.5	29.0	300-599.....	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	(*)	(*)
600-899.....	14.0	11.8	9.7	8.1	22.6	19.4	600-899.....	5.3	7.0	5.3	7.0	(*)	(*)
900-1,199.....	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	9.7	6.5	900-1,199.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	(*)	(*)
1,200-1,499.....	2.2	6.5	1.6	8.1	3.2	3.2	1,200-1,499.....	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)
1,500-1,799.....	3.2	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	1,500-1,799.....	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)
1,800 or more.....	2.2	3.2	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	1,800 or more.....	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)
Median amount.....	\$306	\$307	\$268	\$298	\$516	\$422	Median amount.....	\$246	\$253	\$246	\$253	(*)	(*)
Married men, wife entitled, number.....	91	91	37	37	54	54	Aged widows, number.....	85	85	8	8	77	77
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total.....	100.0	100.0	*100.0	*100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$300.....	22.0	4.4	5.4	5.4	33.3	3.7	Less than \$300.....	29.4	74.1	*62.5	*62.5	26.0	75.3
300-599.....	36.3	47.3	59.5	59.5	20.4	28.9	300-599.....	38.8	16.5	*25.0	*37.5	40.3	14.3
600-899.....	8.8	8.8	8.1	9.3	14.8	—	600-899.....	10.5	3.5	*12.5	—	16.9	3.9
900-1,199.....	11.0	8.8	8.1	16.2	13.0	3.7	900-1,199.....	7.1	4.7	—	—	7.8	5.2
1,200-1,499.....	8.8	14.3	10.8	10.8	7.4	16.7	1,200-1,499.....	4.7	1.2	—	—	5.2	1.3
1,500-1,799.....	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	1,500-1,799.....	2.4	—	—	—	2.6	—
1,800 or more.....	9.9	13.2	5.4	5.4	13.0	18.5	1,800 or more.....	1.2	—	—	—	1.3	—
Median amount.....	\$516	\$588	\$483	\$465	\$548	\$722	Median amount.....	\$410	\$228	**\$252	**\$251	\$418	\$227
Married men, wife not entitled, number.....	20	20	18	18	2	2	Widows with entitled children, number.....	31	31	31	31	(*)	(*)
Total.....	*100.0	*100.0	*100.0	*100.0	*100.0	*100.0	Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)
Less than \$300.....	*55.0	*60.0	*61.1	*61.1	—	*50.0	Less than \$300.....	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	(*)	(*)
300-599.....	*20.0	*15.0	*16.7	*16.7	*50.0	—	300-599.....	61.3	74.2	61.3	74.2	(*)	(*)
600-899.....	*5.0	*5.0	—	—	*50.0	*50.0	600-899.....	22.6	9.7	22.6	9.7	(*)	(*)
900-1,199.....	*10.0	*5.0	*11.1	*5.6	—	—	900-1,199.....	6.5	—	6.5	—	(*)	(*)
1,200-1,499.....	—	*5.0	—	*5.6	—	—	1,200-1,499.....	—	6.5	—	6.5	(*)	(*)
1,500-1,799.....	*5.0	*5.0	*5.6	*5.6	—	—	1,500-1,799.....	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)
1,800 or more.....	*5.0	*5.0	*5.6	*5.6	—	—	1,800 or more.....	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)
Median amount.....	\$289	\$284	\$287	\$284	**\$546	**\$448	Median amount.....	\$524	\$453	\$524	\$453	(*)	(*)

*Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.

**Average computed for fewer than 10 cases.

¹ Represents money income from 12 months' insurance benefits, retirement pay, veterans' pensions, union pensions, private annuities, and assets.

² Married and living with wife in 1941 survey year, nonmarried in 1949 survey year.

³ Wife not entitled in 1941 survey year, entitled in 1949 survey year.

⁴ Wife entitled in 1941 survey year, not entitled in 1949 survey year. The entitled wives in the 1941 survey year had died, the men had remarried, and the wives in the 1949 survey year were ineligible for benefits on their husbands' wage records.

⁵ Same type in both years; 4 female primary beneficiaries were married in the 1941 survey year, and 3 in the 1949 survey year.

⁶ No change in type.

⁷ Seventy-three were married in the 1941 survey year, widowed in the 1949 survey year; 4 received survivor benefits because they had entitled children in their care in the 1941 survey year, and they received aged widows' benefits in the 1949 survey year.

⁸ Same type in both years; the number of children in the beneficiary group averaged 2.4 in the 1941 survey year and 1.7 in the 1949 survey year. The smaller number in 1949 was largely accounted for by children entitled in 1941 attaining age 18 and no longer eligible for benefits in 1949.

1949, Mr. A paid off the \$1,000 mortgage on his home and increased his savings from \$150 to \$1,500. The value of his house also went up because of the rise in real estate values. Although Mr. A was 75 years old when interviewed in 1949, he said that he expected to continue working as long as possible. He planned to have his wife apply for insurance benefits whenever he should quit working. At that time their money retirement income will consist of their insurance benefits and a few dollars' interest on their savings. The benefits may be somewhat larger than those originally awarded because a recomputation will be made to take into account Mr. A's earnings since 1941. The couple probably will not have much more than \$425 a year, however, in independent retirement income. Their total money income in the 2 survey years was as follows:

	1941	1949
Total.....	\$896	\$1,465
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	88	---
Interest on savings.....	3	16
Covered employment.....	805	1,449

Mr. B, who had been a tailor, was 66 years old when he quit work in the middle of 1939 because of his health. He filed a claim for benefits in January 1940 and was awarded \$27.03 a month, on an average monthly wage of \$112. Mrs. B, 10 years younger, did not become entitled to benefits until 1948. The couple owned a home that they had bought in 1923 and later converted into two apartments. Its market value in 1941 was estimated to be \$3,500. When Mr. and Mrs. B were first interviewed, they had about \$100 in savings. Their total money retirement income amounted to \$445, including the benefits, net rent from the apartment, and \$2 in interest on their savings. The survey interviewer in 1941 commented: "The couple's only income is their social security benefits and the rent from the apartment. The rent pays the upkeep of the house and the benefits pay all other expenses."

Mr. and Mrs. B could not make ends meet, particularly after prices began to rise sharply, and in 1946 they sold their house and moved to an apartment in a building owned by a son who had his professional office on the first floor. The son supplied the apartment rent-free, and two married daughters gave their parents money from time to time. At the end

of 1949 the couple still had \$3,500 from the sale of the house on deposit in a savings account. Their money retirement income in the 1949 survey year amounted to \$538. The children were unwilling for them to use up their savings and were making contributions so they would not have to do so.

Their money income in the 2 survey years, including the estimated income value of their rent-free apartment in 1949, was as follows:

	1941	1949
Total.....	\$445	\$1,158
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	324	486
Interest on savings.....	2	52
Real estate rent.....	119	---
Gifts.....	---	620

"This beneficiary is a very poor widower who has to work at least part of the year in order to keep off public assistance," the interviewer wrote of Mr. C in 1941. "He might be better off on old-age assistance as he just can't make the grade financially and he isn't really able physically to do heavy work." Mr. C had been a bartender and was laid off in 1940 at the age of 66. His old-age and survivors insurance benefits were \$15.48 a month—his only money retirement income. He received unemployment insurance benefits for several weeks before he got another job. This job, however, lasted only 7 months, all of it in the survey year; thereafter he was paid unemployment benefits again. Although he and his wife, now dead, had received public assistance off and on since 1938, Mr. C preferred to be independent and put off applying for aid as long as he could. Shortly after the date of the 1941 interview, he began to get old-age assistance and received it from then on. He had no children or other relatives, no assets, no life insurance. He roomed in a house where he also got his meals, he visited a clinic twice a week for medical treatment, and at the age of 75 he was getting along as well as could be expected. His money income in the 2 survey years was as follows:

	1941	1949
Total.....	\$444	\$675
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	93	186
Covered employment.....	336	---
Unemployment insurance benefits.....	15	---
Old-age assistance.....	---	489

Beneficiaries Whose Money Income Decreased

The primary beneficiaries whose money incomes were smaller in the 1949 survey year than in 1941 had experienced a decline in income chiefly because earnings and unemployment insurance payments were received in the first year but not in the second. Some beneficiaries received less from miscellaneous sources, such as workmen's compensation, disability benefits, or sale of household goods, or they had less help from relatives outside the household. Retirement pay from a few former employers had been reduced; some beneficiaries had sold income-producing property they had owned in the first survey year and so derived no income from this source in the second year.

Of the 73 women who had been widowed since 1941 and were receiving aged widows' benefits in 1949, 51 (70 percent) had smaller money incomes in the second year than the couples had in the first year. Three-fifths of these 51 widows had less than half as much income in the second year, many far less than half. Family benefits, of course, had decreased. Retirement pay that the husbands of 16 aged widows had received in the first survey year had been discontinued in every instance. Expenses connected with the husband's illness and death had usually taken all the lump-sum proceeds of his life insurance and sometimes had exhausted the family's savings.

The following cases are illustrative of beneficiaries whose money incomes were smaller in the survey year ending in the fall of 1949 than in the year ending in 1941.

Mr. D had worked for the same company for 45 years. The business had its slack season, and in January 1940, because he was already 65 years old and had been laid off, Mr. D applied for insurance benefits. He was awarded \$22.54 a month, based on an average monthly wage of \$69. Mrs. D was 59 years old and therefore not entitled to wife's benefits. The benefits, totaling \$270, were the couple's only possible retirement income except for a few dollars' interest on their savings account. When they were interviewed in the spring of 1941 they were living in a home that they

had purchased 35 years earlier; it was clear of mortgage. The front room had been made over into a store that Mr. D operated as a cleaning and tailoring establishment. He estimated his net income from this business at about \$25 a month. In addition, Mr. D worked at home for his former employer and earned about \$65 a month on piece work. Since he was in covered employment, his benefits were suspended 9 months of the first survey year.

Mr. D was again interviewed in the late fall of 1949. Mrs. D had died 4 years earlier. The proceeds of her industrial life insurance policy of \$150 were applied on the funeral expenses. A few months after his wife's death, Mr. D rented his house to a grandson and moved in with his daughter and son-in-law. He worked for the War Department for 3 years during the war period and increased his savings from \$200 at the end of the 1941 survey year to \$1,200 at the end of the 1949 year. He was not employed after 1946 although his health was still good. His grandson paid \$30 a month rent for his house, but during the 1949 survey year the house required major repairs, and Mr. D withdrew \$250 from his savings for this purpose and to augment his income for living expenses.

The couple's total money income in 1941 and Mr. D's total money income in 1949, which was also his retirement income, was as follows:

	1941	1949
Total.....	\$1,185	\$385
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	68	270
Interest.....	4	20
Real estate rent.....		95
Earnings.....	1,113	

Mr. E became entitled to insurance benefits in January 1940. Six weeks earlier he had reached age 65 and had been laid off by his employer without retirement pay. Mrs. E was 63 years old, hence only the primary insurance benefit of \$22.03 a month was awarded. After Mr. E lost his job, he applied for unemployment insurance benefits and received \$157 during the survey year ending in 1941. At that time the couple owned two houses that had been divided into two apartments each; they lived in one of the apartments and netted about \$285 from the three rented units during the first survey year. Their annual

money retirement income amounted to \$549.

When Mr. and Mrs. E were interviewed again in 1949 they had sold the house they were living in during the first survey year and had moved to the other. They derived rent income from only one apartment instead of from three as in 1941. Mrs. E had become entitled to old-age and survivors insurance benefits shortly after the end of the first survey year, but her annual benefits of \$132 did not make up for the loss of rent and unemployment benefits received in 1941. The couple had put the money from the sale of the house into a savings account. During the 1949 survey year they withdrew \$760 to pay for repairs on the house they had kept and to help meet their current bills. They had only \$90 left at the end of the survey year and said they did not know how they would manage when all their savings were gone. They had four married children but said the children "have enough to do." They thought they would be ineligible for public assistance because they owned their home. Their money income in the 2 survey years was as follows:

	1941	1949
Total.....	\$706	\$466
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	264	396
Real estate rent.....	285	61
Interest on savings.....		9
Unemployment insurance benefits.....	157	

Mr. F was retired and given \$64 a month retirement pay in 1939, when he reached age 65, the age at which his company retired its workers. In 1940 he and his wife, also aged 65, were awarded insurance benefits of \$44.66 a month. The amount of \$109 a month constituted the couple's money retirement income. They owned their home but had a mortgage of \$750 on it. During the survey year ending in 1941 they used the last \$200 of their savings for living expenses. Their only other assets were insurance policies with face values of \$2,052 on Mr. F's life and \$544 on Mrs. F's. Mr. F died in 1945 and Mrs. F received aged widow's benefits of \$22.33 a month in place of the couple's benefits. His retirement pay stopped immediately. Mrs. F used most of the proceeds of Mr. F's life insurance to pay the cost of his burial and a gravestone and to meet her own living expenses.

At the time of the second interview in the fall of 1949 Mrs. F had about \$600 left in her savings account. She continued to live in her home but was having a hard time financially. The cost of utilities and of the upkeep and repairs on the house was \$480 in the second survey year. Her only independent income was \$268 from old-age and survivors insurance benefits and \$14 in interest on her bank account. She had used \$370 of her savings, and her married daughter and married son who lived in the same city helped her by cash contributions and meals furnished regularly each week. She hesitated to reveal the amount of her son's gifts because she said his wife did not know he was helping his mother. The money income of the couple in 1941 and of the widow in 1949, including the estimated value of regularly furnished meals, was as follows:

	1941	1949
Total.....	\$1,306	\$563
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	536	268
Retirement pay.....	770	
Interest on savings.....		14
Gifts.....		281

Mrs. G, a widow, had worked 19 years for her last employer. She quit work in 1939 at the age of 65 because of her health and in January 1940 was awarded monthly insurance benefits of \$21.23, her only money retirement income. With \$600 of her savings she bought a rooming-house business. She did not own the property but paid \$65 a month rent. The house required repairs before she could rent rooms, and so she borrowed \$380. She had repaid all but \$100 of the loan by the middle of 1941, when she was interviewed the first time. She kept no books, but the interviewer estimated from the information given that she had netted about \$912 from her business during the year.

Mrs. G operated the rooming house until 1944 when her health forced her to stop and she moved into a small apartment, for which she paid \$10.50 a month. In 1949, she stated, a friend was contributing \$10 a month to her support; this together with her insurance benefits was her only income. She had no children or close relatives, no savings, and only a small industrial life insurance policy. Mrs. G had never applied for public assistance and said she would not do so. "Too much pride," the interviewer

(Continued on page 14)

Services for Children: Three Programs of the Children's Bureau*

In these pages the Bulletin presents selected data on the operation of the three State-administered services that receive Federal grants-in-aid through the Children's Bureau. Designed to promote the physical and emotional well-being of the Nation's children, these services complement the two programs under the Social Security Act—old-age and survivors insurance and aid to dependent children—that give children some measure of economic security.

THE Children's Bureau is concerned with the well-being of all children in the Nation. Under the act of 1912 that created it, the Bureau is directed to "investigate and report . . . upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people." In addition, under the Social Security Act the Children's Bureau is responsible for helping the States to extend and improve their health services and social services for children through administering grants for such services; an annual appropriation of \$22 million is authorized for this purpose.

Health Services

Title V, parts 1 and 2, of the Social Security Act set forth the principle that all the people of the United States, through their Federal, State, and local governments, have a stake in the great effort to give all children a healthy start in life.

To implement this principle the Congress appropriates each year, for grants to the States, \$11 million to "extend and improve" maternal and child health services, and \$7.5 million to "extend and improve" crippled children's services. (In June 1949 the Congress made a special deficiency appropriation of \$750,000 to help ease the situation facing the States with many crippled children on waiting lists.)

State health departments and State crippled children's agencies, which

are recipients of this Federal aid, do the basic planning and administer the services. In 33 States and Territories they are the same agency. The Children's Bureau is responsible for advising with public and voluntary agencies on ways of extending and strengthening services, for approving plans, and for seeing that the

requirements of the Social Security Act relating to the expenditure of Federal funds are met.

Maternal and Child Health Services

Each State's share in the \$11 million for maternal and child health services is affected by the number of its live births in relation to the total number of live births in the country, by the State's need for help in providing service, and by the size of its rural child population. To take full advantage of the Federal grants, each State must match half its portion of the \$11 million. The unmatched half is used by the States for special projects

Table 1.—Maternal and child health services administered or supervised by State health agencies, by type of service, 1939, 1942, 1945, and 1948¹

[Figures subject to revision; corrected to Mar. 31, 1950]

Type of service	Number reported			
	1939	1942	1945	1948
<i>Medical services</i>				
Maternity service:				
Cases admitted to antepartum medical service	125,667	161,367	116,961	152,774
Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences	337,673	461,653	328,073	458,032
Cases given postpartum medical examination	27,526	41,439	28,806	44,534
Infant hygiene:				
Individuals admitted to medical service	138,280	185,562	169,965	263,819
Visits to medical conferences	404,839	550,881	495,681	702,110
Preschool hygiene:				
Individuals admitted to medical service	277,703	307,344	256,815	370,472
Visits to medical conferences	474,509	586,820	514,184	744,681
School hygiene (examinations by physicians)	1,358,805	1,624,458	1,117,129	2,071,695
<i>Public health nursing services</i>				
Maternity service:				
Cases admitted to antepartum nursing service	214,200	282,267	237,601	228,695
Field and office visits to and by antepartum cases	606,425	761,027	618,369	628,818
Cases given nursing service at delivery	16,823	16,379	5,554	6,716
Cases admitted to postpartum nursing service	152,200	236,752	201,420	223,314
Nursing visits to postpartum cases	409,368	571,426	443,407	458,032
Infant hygiene:				
Individuals admitted to nursing service	382,139	539,475	467,096	530,183
Field and office nursing visits	1,257,353	1,604,393	1,359,038	1,471,616
Preschool hygiene:				
Individuals admitted to nursing service	442,070	603,051	535,189	541,539
Field and office nursing visits	1,070,274	1,424,906	1,224,241	1,273,197
School hygiene (field and office nursing visits)	1,466,859	2,216,783	2,165,911	2,427,045
<i>Immunizations (persons immunized)</i>				
Smallpox	1,471,941	2,190,976	1,272,541	1,402,829
Diphtheria	1,067,477	1,625,418	1,361,982	1,551,221
<i>Dental inspections</i>				
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists:				
Preschool children	69,050	68,195	43,396	82,608
School children	1,427,629	1,161,171	744,098	2,037,983

¹ Services under title V, part 1, of the Social Security Act in 48 States, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico (beginning 1940), and the Virgin Islands (beginning 1947). Data incom-

plete, not consistently reported for some local areas; revision of present reporting system is under consideration.

* Prepared in the Program Research Branch, Division of Research, Children's Bureau.

of Nation-wide significance, to meet emergencies, and to assist in carrying out their programs.

Most of the services provided by State and local health departments for mothers and children are health promotion services; that is, they are designed to help mothers during maternity and to help well children keep well. Typical health promotion services are prenatal clinics, well-child conferences, immunization services, medical, dental, and nursing services for children of school age, nutrition services, and health education services. Many of the States also provide limited medical and dental treatment and hospital care for some expectant mothers, for infants prematurely born, and for some older children.

Some Federal funds for maternal and child health and crippled children's services are used each year to help in financing specialized training for doctors, nurses, medical social workers, and others in services for children. Bureau consultants work closely with educational institutions in developing these courses.

Services for Crippled Children

States share in the Federal grants of \$7.5 million for crippled children's services according to the number of children under 21 years of age. The division of funds also reflects the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its program and reflects the relative number of its children in rural areas. Again, to take full advantage of the Federal grants, the States must match half the \$7.5 million. The unmatched half is allotted to the States for assistance in carrying out their plans and for special projects of regional or national significance.

All States provide a range of services for crippled children that includes locating these children; diagnosing their crippling condition; providing or locating skilled care for them in hospitals, in convalescent and foster homes, and in their own homes; and cooperating with agencies and professional groups concerned with the care and training of crippled children. Because no State has funds sufficient to do this comprehensive job for all handicapped

Table 2.—Services for crippled children: Services administered or financed by official State agencies, 1940 and 1945-48¹

[Figures subject to revision; corrected to October 1949]

Type of service	Number reported				
	1940	1945	1946	1947	1948 ²
Total number of children who received service	(³)	⁴ 130,000	⁴ 155,000	⁴ 175,000	175,000
SELECTED SERVICES					
<i>Hospital in-patient care</i>					
Number of children	30,352	23,916	27,052	28,556	30,000
Number of days' care	1,464,628	1,220,757	1,240,713	1,280,171	1,268,000
Average number of days per child	48.3	51.0	46.2	45.1	42.3
<i>Convalescent-home care</i>					
Number of children	4,945	4,265	4,432	4,866	5,000
Number of days' care	443,037	463,747	445,330	478,556	453,000
Average number of days per child	89.6	108.7	100.5	98.5	90.6
<i>Clinic service or physician's service outside clinics, hospitals, and convalescent homes</i>					
Number of children	80,067	92,232	105,248	121,838	137,000
Number of visits	197,736	190,795	230,891	285,263	301,000
Clinic visits	166,352	176,319	205,296	245,437	276,000
Other visits for physician's service	31,384	23,476	34,595	39,826	25,000
Average number of visits per child	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Crippled children on State registers at end of year	289,342	408,411	449,545	484,480	510,000

¹ Services under title V, part 2, of the Social Security Act in 48 States, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and beginning January 1947 in the Virgin Islands.

² Preliminary estimates. Data for 1948 not strictly

comparable with those for earlier years, because of change in reporting requirements.

³ Not available.

⁴ Estimated.

boys and girls, all States necessarily have to restrict some services to certain parts of the State or to certain groups of children—most commonly to children with handicapping conditions that require orthopedic or plastic treatment.

Extent of the Two Programs

How many mothers and children are served by these two health programs—maternal and child health and crippled children's services?

Reports submitted to the Children's Bureau since the Social Security Act became effective have shown that the number of mothers and children reached by State maternal and child health services, with the assistance of Federal grants, increased from 1936 up to 1941 and 1942; after a decline during the war, the number has again been increasing during the past few years. Summaries of these reports for several years have been selected and presented in table 1 to illustrate the development of the programs over the past decade, as measured by the number of mothers and children receiving service and the volume of services provided.

Public health nursing services under the maternal and child health programs, although increasing generally in recent years, have not returned to the levels reached in the early 1940's. Medical services to expectant mothers, on the other hand, are virtually back to the earlier volumes. Health supervision of children at well-child conferences has expanded dramatically, beyond any previous levels.

State crippled children's programs show some important trends in providing services (table 2). Special clinics are the major medium for reaching crippled children, as indicated in the table, with increasing numbers of children coming to these clinics over the years.

The war temporarily reduced the number of children who received hospital and convalescent-home care, but the number is now back to the prewar level. An interesting development of recent years is the decline in the average number of days spent by crippled children in a hospital or a convalescent home. For hospital care, this decline seems to have been fairly consistent; in convalescent-home care an up-trend occurred during the war that

has reversed itself since 1945. The number of children who have received service from the crippled children's agencies had been increasing in recent years but now seems to be leveling off in spite of the fact that many children are not reached, primarily because of the increased costs of care.

Social Services Under Title V

"Child welfare services" constitute the social services for children made possible by title V of the Social Security Act.

Federal grants to the States for extending and improving child welfare services account for \$3.5 million of the annual \$22 million authorized by the Social Security Act for the promotion and extension of maternal and child welfare services. Each State receives \$20,000 and shares in the balance according to the proportion of its rural population to the total rural population. Each State pays part of the cost of the services in local communities; however, the payments are not on a matching basis. In general, States spend from their own and from local public welfare funds considerably more than the amount of the Federal contribution to their child welfare programs.

Each State department of welfare plans jointly with the Children's Bureau for its use of these funds in extending and strengthening its public child welfare program. The Social Security Act emphasizes the development of child welfare services in predominantly rural areas and provides for State services to encourage and assist in establishing adequate methods of community child welfare organization in predominantly rural areas and in areas of special need. The Children's Bureau is responsible for approving the State plans and budgets for these Federal funds and for seeing that the requirements of the Social Security Act relating to their expenditure are met.

Wide Range of Service

The primary aim of child welfare work is to make it possible for children to receive the care they need in their own homes. In building the programs of child welfare services, therefore, emphasis is placed on serv-

ices that supplement the efforts of parents and enable them to meet the needs of their children more adequately. Accordingly, homemaker service may be provided, with the homemaker who is placed in the home

being supervised by a social case worker. Through this service children may remain at home when their mother is unable to care for them—when she is ill in a hospital, for example.

Table 3.—Child welfare services: Number and percentage distribution of children receiving service from public welfare agencies, by State and living arrangements, as of September 30, 1949¹

State and reporting coverage ²	Total	In homes of parents or relatives		In foster-family homes		In institutions ³		Elsewhere	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 48 States.....	231,252	92,811	(⁴)	98,082	(⁴)	31,700	(⁴)	8,398	(⁴)
States with substantially complete reports, total.....	220,329	89,200	40	91,678	42	31,033	14	8,160	4
Alabama.....	7,957	6,107	77	1,099	14	718	9	33	(⁴)
Alaska.....	756	342	45	118	16	278	37	18	2
Arizona.....	2,235	1,269	57	818	36	68	3	83	4
Arkansas.....	1,822	1,166	64	521	29	90	5	36	2
Colorado.....	1,763	932	53	574	33	239	13	15	1
Delaware.....	913	416	46	449	49	36	4	12	1
District of Columbia.....	2,831	1,057	38	1,023	37	592	21	111	4
Florida.....	1,814	900	50	732	40	135	7	47	3
Hawaii.....	2,443	1,285	52	803	33	363	11	90	4
Idaho.....	208	165	79	33	16	7	3	3	2
Illinois.....	4,019	659	16	2,968	74	250	7	133	3
Indiana.....	13,859	6,209	45	4,970	36	2,044	15	676	4
Iowa.....	2,474	1,741	70	342	14	319	13	72	3
Kansas.....	2,669	1,171	44	843	32	526	20	119	4
Kentucky.....	2,856	1,140	40	1,095	38	517	18	104	4
Louisiana.....	2,318	573	25	1,693	73	202	9	50	2
Maine.....	3,364	1,105	33	2,008	60	161	5	75	2
Maryland.....	2,706	680	25	1,856	69	119	4	41	2
Massachusetts.....	9,546	1,390	15	7,455	78	578	6	123	1
Minnesota.....	10,232	6,297	62	3,028	30	232	2	563	6
Mississippi.....	1,875	1,417	76	174	9	232	12	52	3
Missouri.....	5,054	2,949	58	1,816	36	174	3	145	3
Montana.....	1,084	519	50	429	42	63	6	23	2
Nebraska.....	1,733	781	45	474	28	386	22	92	5
Nevada.....	595	313	79	73	19	8	2	1	(⁴)
New Hampshire.....	2,255	906	40	958	43	363	16	28	1
New Jersey.....	8,974	1,932	22	5,365	60	387	4	1,290	14
New Mexico.....	1,153	604	44	491	42	123	11	33	3
New York.....	42,212	6,711	16	21,733	52	12,858	30	910	2
North Carolina.....	8,901	4,579	51	2,664	30	1,039	12	649	7
North Dakota.....	1,457	1,183	81	190	13	53	4	31	2
Ohio.....	16,891	4,420	26	7,881	47	4,019	24	534	3
Oklahoma.....	1,305	293	23	641	49	330	25	41	3
Puerto Rico.....	7,655	6,417	84	354	4	146	2	738	10
Rhode Island.....	2,125	642	31	1,152	55	227	11	73	3
South Carolina.....	3,854	2,858	74	474	12	448	12	74	2
South Dakota.....	696	365	52	251	36	46	7	34	5
Tennessee.....	1,017	672	66	232	23	78	8	15	1
Texas.....	3,544	2,463	69	672	19	346	10	63	2
Utah.....	886	377	43	465	52	25	3	19	2
Vermont.....	1,984	949	48	840	42	164	8	31	2
Virgin Islands.....	573	468	82	55	10	47	8	3	(⁴)
Virginia.....	7,199	2,574	36	3,961	55	440	6	224	3
Washington.....	6,282	2,537	41	2,976	47	515	8	254	4
West Virginia.....	6,227	4,150	67	1,667	27	268	4	142	2
Wisconsin.....	7,950	3,578	45	3,185	40	836	11	351	4
Wyoming.....	250	169	68	57	23	18	7	6	2
States with incomplete reports, total.....	10,923	3,611	(⁴)	6,404	(⁴)	667	(⁴)	238	(⁴)
California.....	3,073	882	(⁴)	2,126	(⁴)	44	(⁴)	21	(⁴)
Connecticut.....	629	476	(⁴)	123	(⁴)	27	(⁴)	3	(⁴)
Georgia.....	1,851	625	(⁴)	938	(⁴)	178	(⁴)	90	(⁴)
Michigan.....	1,335	185	(⁴)	1,081	(⁴)	59	(⁴)	7	(⁴)
Oregon.....	1,147	309	(⁴)	714	(⁴)	17	(⁴)	47	(⁴)
Pennsylvania.....	2,888	1,074	(⁴)	1,402	(⁴)	342	(⁴)	70	(⁴)

¹ Services under title V, part 3, of the Social Security Act in 48 States, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

² States with substantially complete reports are those reporting on 90 percent or more of the children served. States with incomplete reports are those reporting less than 90 percent of the children served.

³ Represents only those children served by workers attached to State or local public welfare agencies and not all children receiving institutional care.

⁴ Includes some children whose whereabouts are unknown.

⁵ Not computed because of incomplete reporting.

⁶ Less than 0.5 percent.

For children who cannot be cared for in their own homes, the programs include foster care. If possible the placement is temporary, lasting only while the child's home is being rehabilitated or strengthened so that he may return to his own family. A foster family home or an institution may be used for a temporary placement of this kind. When children have no families of their own or must be cared for away from their own families permanently, they may be placed for adoption.

In giving these services to children, child welfare workers cooperate with church groups, schools, health agencies, child guidance clinics, recreational programs, and various community activities for children and youth.

Because child welfare services require qualified personnel, a substantial proportion of Federal funds is used for the training and development of staff. Agencies grant staff members educational leave, with a stipend, for study in graduate schools of social work. On-the-job training is provided through orientation, supervision, consultation, group discussions, and institutes. Funds are used also to provide field-work experience for students in schools of social work.

Extent of Case-Work Service

Data in table 3, which shows the number of children receiving case-work service from public welfare agencies, are based on reports from State departments of welfare. Re-

porting coverage in 47 of the 53 jurisdictions receiving grants under the Social Security Act is substantially complete, but six States are still reporting incompletely; that is, they report on fewer than 90 percent of the children served. The data for all States exclude case-work service given by public assistance workers to families receiving public assistance.

The variation among the States in the living arrangements of the children, which the table shows, reflects the different emphases of the child welfare programs of the different States. Some States, for example, concentrate on programs serving children in their own homes, and programs in other States provide services primarily to children in foster homes.

INCOME OF BENEFICIARIES

(Continued from page 10)

noted. Her money income in the 2 survey years was as follows:

	1941	1949
Total.....	\$1,167	\$375
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	255	255
Receipts from roomers.....	912	---
Gifts.....	---	120

Summary

The total money income of half the aged beneficiary groups whose composition remained the same and of three-fourths of the widow-child groups was greater in 1949 than in

1941. In most cases this increase was more than offset by the rise in the cost of living. Three-fourths of the aged groups with the same composition and two-fifths of the widow-child groups had smaller real incomes in 1949 than in 1941.

Two-thirds of all the aged beneficiary groups had less money income from sources other than public assistance in 1949 than the maximum cost of the local public assistance budgets for single aged persons and couples living by themselves in rented quarters.

The independent money retirement income of both the aged beneficiaries and the widow-child groups was low in each survey year; in 1949, 70 percent of the aged beneficiary groups

whose composition remained unchanged and 84 percent of the widow-child groups had less than \$600; in 1941 the corresponding proportions were 74 percent and 71 percent.

Because of low money retirement incomes most of the beneficiaries had to rely on relatives for help; a few received public assistance, and a small proportion were able to help themselves by gainful employment. In both survey years the large majority of all the beneficiary groups utilized one or more of these resources to supplement their money retirement incomes: in 1949 the proportions were 85 percent of the aged and 100 percent of the widow-child groups; in 1941 they were 75 percent and 81 percent, respectively.

Notes and Brief Reports

Assistance Expenditures Per Inhabitant, 1949

For the Nation as a whole, expenditures from Federal, State, and local funds in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, for payments under the four assistance programs—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and general assistance—amounted to \$1,950 million. Per inhabitant, this amount represented \$13.06, or about a fifth more than the \$10.80 expended per inhabitant in 1948.¹ Somewhat fewer than half the States (22) spent between \$10 and \$15 in 1949; all sections of the country

¹ Excludes Alaska, for which population estimates are not available.

except the southeast are represented in this group (chart 1).

Of the 18 States spending less than \$10 per inhabitant, nine are located in the southeast and five in the middle east. Half the States spending less than \$10 are among the 12 States with lowest per capita income. In these nine States the number of recipients of old-age assistance in relation to the aged population generally is high, but recipient rates in general assistance are less than half the national average, and average payments are low under all programs.

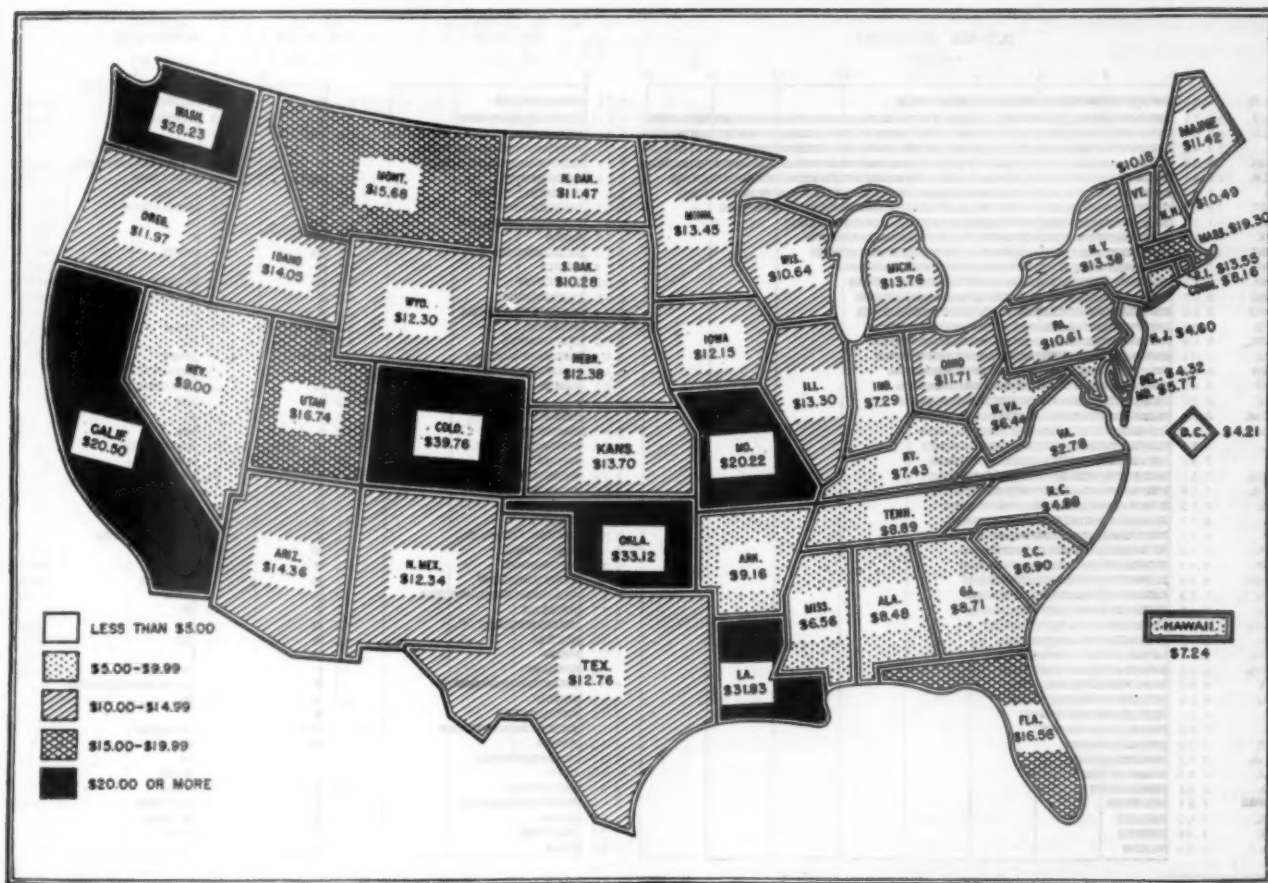
Of the 10 States spending \$15 or more per inhabitant, only two—Massachusetts and Florida—lie east of the Mississippi River. In many of these States the recipient rates, particu-

larly in old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, are among the highest in the country, and average monthly payments also are relatively high.

As shown in the tabulation below, expenditures per inhabitant rose from 1948 to 1949 under each program, with the proportionate rise being greatest in general assistance and aid to dependent children.

Program	Expenditures per inhabitant		
	Amount		Percentage increase
	1940	1943	
All programs.....	\$13.06	\$10.80	20.9
Old-age assistance.....	8.43	7.07	19.2
Aid to dependent children.....	2.77	2.22	24.8
Aid to the blind.....	.30	.28	15.4
General assistance.....	1.56	1.23	24.8

Chart 1.—Total amount expended per inhabitant for assistance payments, fiscal year ended June 30, 1949 ¹



¹ Based on population excluding armed forces overseas as of July 1, 1949, estimated by the Bureau of the Census. Population data for Alaska not available.

This upward shift is accounted for by a rise both in the number of recipients and in the average monthly payment per recipient. Thus the average monthly number of recipients of aid to dependent children and general assistance increased by about 15 percent; recipients of old-age assistance, by about 8 percent, and persons receiving aid to the blind, by 6 percent. Increases in the average monthly payment per recipient varied among the four programs from about 10 to 12 percent.

All States reported a larger expenditure per inhabitant for 1949 than for 1948 for the four programs combined, and, with a few exceptions, also for each individual program. The upward shift that occurred for the four programs combined is shown in the following tabulation.

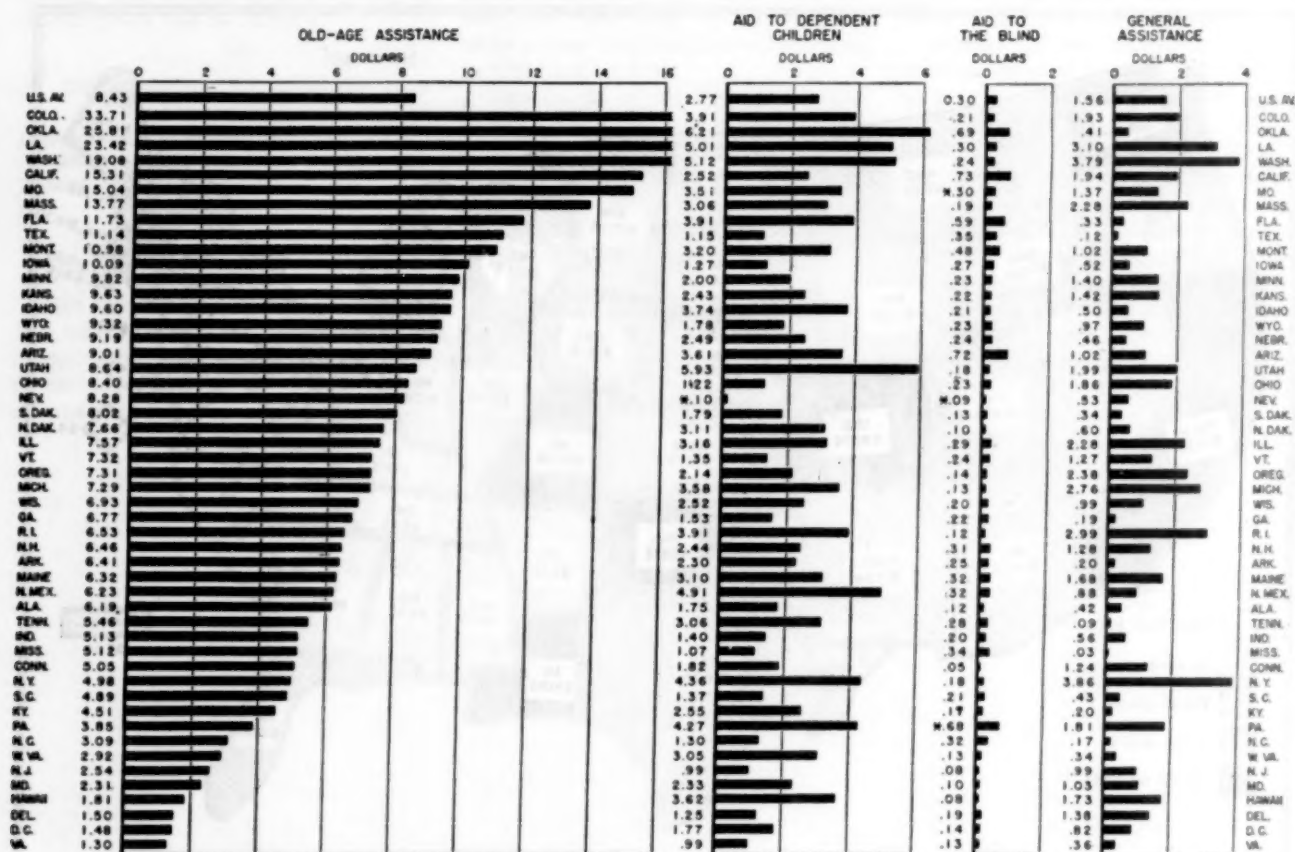
Per inhabitant expenditure for four programs	Number of States	
	1949	1948
Less than \$5.....	5	6
5-9.99.....	13	18
10-14.99.....	22	19
15-19.99.....	4	4
20 or more.....	6	3

Despite variation among the States in the amount of change from 1948 to 1949, a ranking of States by the amount of their per inhabitant expenditures for each year indicates that only four States changed in rank by five or more places between the 2 years. Making up this group of four were Louisiana, which rose in rank from thirtieth place to third; and three States that shifted downward—Indiana from a rank of 35 in 1948 to 40 in 1949; Minnesota, from 10 to 16; and

New Mexico, from 15 to 21. Five of the six States that spent less than \$5 in 1948 continued in this group in 1949; similarly, the 10 States that spent \$15 or more in 1949 included seven that fell in this group in 1948, two States that had spent \$14 in 1948, and Louisiana, which had spent only \$9.04 in 1948. Louisiana greatly expanded the four public assistance programs during the fiscal year 1949, as a result of legislative action that liberalized eligibility requirements, raised standards of assistance, and made additional State funds available. Though the changes were greatest in old-age assistance, the other three programs also were affected.

As shown in table 1, a relatively greater upward move occurred in expenditures per inhabitant for aid to dependent children than in those for

Chart 2.—Amount expended per inhabitant for assistance payments, fiscal year ended June 30, 1949¹



¹ Based on population excluding armed forces overseas as of July 1, 1949, estimated by the Bureau of the Census. Population data for Alaska not available.
² Program administered under State law without Federal participation.

old-age assistance or general assistance. Thus in aid to dependent children the number of States spending \$3 or more per inhabitant rose from 10 in 1948 to 22 in 1949. In old-age assistance, however, the number spending \$5 or more per inhabitant was 32 in 1948 and 38 in 1949. Similarly, in general assistance the number spending \$1 or more per inhabitant increased from 19 in 1948 to 25 in 1949.

Shifts from 1948 to 1949 in the ranking of the States also were more common in aid to dependent children than in old-age assistance and general assistance. Thus, in aid to dependent children, seven States shifted upward and seven moved downward by five or more places; of those that ranked lower in 1949, only Iowa spent less per inhabitant than in the preceding year. In old-age assistance, Louisiana moved to third place in 1949 from thirty-first in 1948; and

Table 1.—Distribution of States by assistance expenditures per inhabitant and by specified program, 1949 and 1948

Expenditures per inhabitant	Old-age assistance		Aid to dependent children		General assistance	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Less than \$1.....	0	0	3	8	25	31
1-1.99.....	4	4	15	15	17	14
2-2.99.....	3	4	10	17	5	4
3-3.99.....	2	5	15	7	3	1
4-4.99.....	3	5	3	2	0	0
5-7.49.....	15	13	4	1	0	0
7.50-9.99.....	12	12	0	0	0	0
10 or more.....	11	7	0	0	0	0

New Mexico and Utah, which had a decline in expenditures per inhabitant for old-age assistance, moved down six places. In general assistance, Vermont moved up, and Arizona and West Virginia, where the amount expended declined, moved down by five or more places.

As shown in chart 2, the range in expenditures per inhabitant among the States continues to be wide, particularly in general assistance, for which financial support among the States is most uneven. In old-age assistance, Colorado, at the top with an expenditure of \$33.71, spent 26 times as much as Virginia, which ranked lowest with an expenditure of \$1.30 per inhabitant. In aid to dependent children, Oklahoma, which was the high State, spent 60 times as much as Nevada, the low State (which does not request Federal funds for this program), but only 6 times as much as the next two lowest States—New Jersey and Virginia. In aid to the blind, California, which ranked highest, spent 15 times as much as Connecticut. Finally, in general assistance, New York spent \$3.53—more than 100 times the 3 cents expended in Mississippi and 50 times the 7 cents spent in Tennessee.

Recent Publications in the Field of Social Security*

Social Security Administration

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Assistance Payments Under State-Federal Programs, September-December 1948 (Effect of 1948 Amendments).* Washington: The Bureau, Dec. 1949. 25 pp. and tables. Processed.

Compares selected statistical data for September and December 1948 to show the effect of the 1948 amendments to the Social Security Act on the average monthly payments. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Moving Ahead for Children and Youth: Program*

of the National Commission on Children and Youth. (Children's Bureau Publication No. 329.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1949. 40 pp. 15 cents.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS. *The Confidential Nature of Birth Records.* (Children's Bureau Publication No. 332.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 11 pp. 10 cents.

Advocates a Nation-wide policy on the confidential nature of birth records. Gives special attention to the problems involved in the registration and certification of birth out of wedlock, birth to unknown parents, legitimation, and adoption.

FAEGRE, MARION L. *Children Are Our Teachers.* (Children's Bureau Publication No. 333.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 27 pp. 15 cents.

Suggestions for study groups, to be used with Bureau Publication No. 324, *Your Child From Six to Twelve.*

General

AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. *Commonwealth Social*

Services: A Handbook of Information. Canberra: The Department, May 1949. 29 pp.

CASSELMAN, P. H. *Labor Dictionary: A Concise Encyclopaedia of Labor Information.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1949. 554 pp. \$7.50.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC POLICY. *Socialism in America.* Washington: The Chamber, 1950. 74 pp. 50 cents.

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS. *Book of the States, 1950-51.* (Vol. 8.) Chicago: The Council, 1950. 839 pp. \$7.50.

Information on State activities; covers interstate, State-Federal, and State-local relations, as well as State legislation, administration, taxation and finance, and major services. Includes a directory of the States and Territories and a selected bibliography on the problems of State government.

County Business Patterns: Business Establishments, Employment and Taxable Pay Rolls, by Industry Groups Under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program, First Quarter, 1948. (Compiled by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Administration; published by the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off.,

*Prepared in the Library, Federal Security Agency. The inclusion of prices of publications in this list is intended as a service to the reader, but orders must be directed to publishers or booksellers and not to the Social Security Administration or the Federal Security Agency. Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

1949. \$10.75 for set of 50 bulletins.

An explanation of the data and a national summary, by State, are given in Part I. Part II presents county data in 49 State bulletins, including one for the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii.

GAGLIARDO, DOMENICO. *American Social Insurance*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1949. 671 pp. \$5.

Discusses, in detail, old-age assistance, old-age and survivors insurance, the railroad and civil-service retirement systems, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, voluntary prepaid hospital and medical care programs, cash sickness benefit plans, and proposed Federal health insurance plans.

GREGG, DAVID WEINERT. *An Analysis of Group Life Insurance*. (S. S. Huebner Foundation for Insurance Education Studies.) Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1950. 268 pp. \$3.75.

Traces the development of group life insurance and analyzes its principles and practices. Includes a bibliography.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Labour Problems in Greece: Report of the Mission of the International Labour Office to Greece, October-November 1947*. (Studies and Reports, New Series No. 12.) Geneva: The Office, 1949. 381 pp. \$2.

Includes a chapter on social insurance.

Labor in Postwar America. Colston E. Warne, Chairman, Board of Editors. Brooklyn: Remsen Press, 1949. 765 pp. \$10.

Analyzes major postwar developments in industrial relations and labor legislation. Includes Social Security, 1944 to 1947, by Lois MacDonald; The Employment Act of 1946, by Frank G. Pierson; Guaranteed Wages, by Murray W. Latimer; and Child Labor and Youth Employment, by Beatrice McConnell.

PRAY, KENNETH L. *Social Work in a Revolutionary Age and Other Papers*. Philadelphia: Published for the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work by the University of Pennsylvania Press, 1949. 308 pp. \$4.

Selected papers including The Role of Professional Social Work in the World Today; A Plan for the Treatment of Unemployment; The Role of Individualized Services in a Public Welfare Program; and When is Com-

munity Organization Social Work Practice?

ROBINSON, VIRGINIA P. *The Dynamics of Supervision under Functional Controls: A Professional Process in Social Casework*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1949. 154 pp. \$2.25.

SIMONS, SAVILLA MILLIS. "Point Four: A Global Attack on Poverty." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 31, Jan. 1950, pp. 9-15. \$2 a year.

SNIDER, JOSEPH L. "Stabilization Funds for Depression: Are They Feasible and Will They Help? *The Controller*, New York, Vol. 18, Feb. 1950, pp. 66-67 f. 50 cents.

"Social Security in Algeria." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 3, Jan. 1, 1950, pp. 23-27. 25 cents.

WYTHE, GEORGE; WIGHT, ROYCE; and MIDKIFF, HAROLD M. *Brazil: An Expanding Economy*. New York: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1949. 412 pp. \$3.50.

Includes a section on social security.

Retirement and Old Age

DENKER, M. M. "Pattern of Recent Pension Settlements." *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, New York, Vol. 171, Mar. 9, 1950, p. 22. 30 cents.

A review of pension systems that have recently been set up under collective bargaining agreements.

HAVIGHURST, ROBERT J., and SHANAS, ETHEL. "Adjustment to Retirement." *Sociology and Social Research*, Los Angeles, Vol. 34, Jan.-Feb. 1950, pp. 169-176. 70 cents.

A study of a group of retired persons in Washington, D. C.

PATCH, BUEL W. "Pensions for All." *Editorial Research Reports*, Washington, Vol. 2, Dec. 24, 1949, entire issue. \$1.

The present Federal program and proposals for amendment, as well as industry pension plans.

"Pension Insurance in Turkey." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 2, Dec. 15, 1949, pp. 482-486. 25 cents.

RANDALL, OLLIE A. "The Family in an Aging Population." *The Survey*, New York, Vol. 86, Feb. 1950, pp. 67-72. 50 cents.

TIBBITS, CLARK, editor. *Living Through the Older Years. Proceedings of the Charles A. Fisher Memorial Institute on Aging*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1949. 193 pp. \$2.

Papers on the economic and social problems of older persons.

Employment and Unemployment

"How Much Unemployment?" *Review of Economic Statistics*, Cambridge, Mass., Vol. 32, Feb. 1950, pp. 49-79. \$6 a year.

Includes Correction of Census Bureau Estimates of Unemployment, by Russ Nixon; The Definition of Unemployment, by Charles D. Stewart; The Census Bureau Estimates of Unemployment, by Gertrude Bancroft; Adaptations of the Unemployment Concept, by Louis Levine; Unemployment Statistics as a Basis for Employment Policy, by Gladys L. Palmer; and Estimates of Unemployment: Some Unresolved Problems, by John T. Dunlop.

TILLYARD, FRANK. *Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain, 1911-48*. Leigh-on-Sea, Essex: Thames Bank Pub. Co., 1949. 233 pp. 21s.

Traces the legislative development of unemployment insurance from the enactment of the National Insurance Act of 1911 to the effective date (July 5, 1948) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

"Unemployment Insurance in the Netherlands." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 3, Feb. 15, 1950, pp. 150-151. 25 cents.

U. S. CONGRESS. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT. SUBCOMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT. *Employment and Unemployment, A Report . . .* (S. Doc. No. 140, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 132 pp.

Discusses recent labor-market developments, trends from 1929 to 1949, employment conditions in five problem industries, certain questions involved in measuring the labor force and unemployment, and "fundamental problems pertinent to an understanding of the relationship of unemployment and full employment."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. WOMEN'S BUREAU. *Women's Jobs: Advance and Growth*. (Bulletin No. 232.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1949. 88 pp. 30 cents.

Traces the changes in job opportunities for women between 1870 and 1940 and describes many of the important jobs now available to women.

Public Welfare and Relief

BURNS, EVELINE M. "Trends in Our National Economy and Their Effect

(Continued on page 20)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-50

[In thousands; data corrected to Mar. 30, 1950]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs				Readjustment allowances to self-employed veterans ¹²	
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits ²		State unemployment insurance laws ³	Service-men's Readjustment Act ¹¹		Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹⁰
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ⁴	Veterans Administration	Social Security Act ⁵	Railroad Retirement Act ⁶	Civil Service Commission ⁷	Veterans Administration ⁸	Social Security Act	Other ⁷	State laws ⁹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹⁰				
Number of beneficiaries																	
1949																	
February		1,454.1	227.9	138.0	2,297.4	939.4	115.9	6.2	977.0	15.6	10.2	24.2	34.7	1,466.0	634.0	82.9	51.6
March		1,489.1	229.4	139.2	2,302.2	952.8	117.6	7.2	979.9	21.0	6.4	26.4	34.9	1,788.0	688.4	110.4	64.1
April		1,516.3	230.9	140.1	2,305.6	964.1	119.3	8.0	981.8	17.8	4.1	28.7	31.1	1,598.3	624.7	133.6	68.4
May		1,542.5	232.6	141.2	2,309.2	974.6	120.6	8.6	987.5	17.5	21.5	30.0	28.1	1,718.3	552.7	76.3	71.3
June		1,568.9	234.2	143.2	2,313.5	985.4	121.9	9.4	959.7	17.7	13.5	31.0	29.5	1,809.0	548.1	77.8	68.7
July		1,588.2	235.1	143.9	2,321.3	989.2	122.8	9.7	961.7	15.3	9.0	28.7	24.6	1,717.4	606.4	80.1	60.2
August		1,615.8	236.6	145.2	2,324.8	997.8	123.6	10.3	963.2	17.9	11.1	30.0	37.5	1,951.7	218.3	127.3	48.2
September		1,636.6	237.6	146.7	2,326.6	1,008.4	124.8	11.0	964.6	16.7	10.5	28.6	36.0	1,738.0	95.2	126.6	5.8
October		1,656.5	239.1	148.0	2,333.1	1,017.4	125.8	11.7	967.2	15.4	11.2	28.8	35.3	1,527.1	64.2	180.3	3.7
November		1,683.4	240.1	149.4	2,336.8	1,026.9	127.0	12.2	969.0	16.2	10.2	27.7	38.2	1,698.0	60.4	219.1	2.7
December		1,706.5	241.6	151.1	2,343.0	1,036.3	128.4	12.8	970.7	15.7	10.6	28.2	36.0	1,892.0	62.8	166.6	2.3
1950																	
January		1,735.6	242.5	152.7	2,344.9	1,046.2	129.5	13.4	973.2	16.4	10.9	30.2	39.7	2,077.6	65.3	170.5	2.0
February		1,767.8	243.5	153.5	2,347.5	1,057.0	130.6	14.0	978.4	17.1	9.9	29.0	30.4	2,026.9	64.3	160.3	2.0
Amount of benefits ¹³																	
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448	-----	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267	-----	-----	\$518,700	-----	\$15,961	-----
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	-----	111,799	13,328	13,943	-----	-----	344,321	-----	14,537	-----
1942	1,130,721	80,306	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	-----	111,193	15,038	14,842	-----	-----	344,084	-----	6,268	-----
1943	921,466	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	-----	116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,837	-----	79,643	-----	917	-----
1944	1,119,686	119,099	129,707	78,081	456,279	76,942	1,765	-----	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035	-----	62,385	\$4,113	532	\$102
1945	2,067,434	157,391	137,140	85,742	697,830	104,231	1,772	-----	234,238	26,135	23,431	4,669	-----	445,866	114,955	2,359	11,675
1946	5,151,594	230,285	149,188	96,418	1,268,984	130,139	1,817	-----	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761	-----	1,094,850	1,491,294	39,917	252,424
1947	4,698,642	299,830	177,053	108,691	1,676,029	153,109	19,283	-----	382,515	29,517	33,115	22,025	\$11,368	776,164	772,368	39,401	198,174
1948	4,502,775	366,987	208,642	134,886	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,515	32,140	26,272	30,843	793,265	426,569	28,599	85,598
1949	5,669,014	454,483	240,893	161,426	1,692,215	201,369	39,252	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	31,552	30,103	1,737,279	386,635	103,596	43,559
1949																	
February	441,590	32,688	18,977	12,719	138,706	15,049	2,916	250	38,990	2,571	2,533	2,099	2,772	115,268	47,103	4,998	3,951
March	501,858	33,556	19,092	12,846	140,283	15,297	2,959	279	39,749	3,410	2,274	2,634	3,153	152,204	60,766	7,648	5,708
April	477,092	34,246	19,208	12,942	141,261	15,504	3,002	304	39,216	2,914	1,787	2,659	2,715	136,558	50,423	8,905	5,448
May	485,046	34,928	19,335	12,931	142,639	15,703	3,036	315	40,207	2,842	4,182	2,912	2,554	146,712	44,618	5,414	6,718
June	491,115	35,615	19,461	13,067	139,513	15,904	3,071	337	40,022	2,808	3,011	3,003	2,608	154,695	45,797	5,542	6,576
July	482,323	36,139	19,532	13,156	136,308	15,993	3,097	365	39,554	2,501	2,196	2,687	2,071	148,767	48,938	5,553	5,466
August	493,469	36,869	19,641	13,756	141,983	16,167	3,120	402	40,767	2,944	2,602	3,074	3,364	170,629	24,135	9,107	4,909
September	454,638	37,410	19,720	15,759	138,180	16,365	3,152	430	39,606	2,754	2,570	2,786	3,217	154,067	8,775	8,963	864
October	440,135	37,911	19,838	13,856	141,459	16,540	3,182	470	39,761	2,539	2,725	2,719	3,284	135,707	5,462	14,296	384
November	460,196	38,600	19,913	13,960	141,635	16,719	3,215	469	39,924	2,670	2,413	2,717	3,462	152,179	5,291	16,839	260
December	479,506	39,188	20,034	13,874	145,363	16,887	3,252	488	40,407	2,610	2,767	2,776	3,372	170,573	5,474	12,225	216
1950																	
January	504,926	39,951	20,095	14,540	152,801	17,082	3,278	508	40,794	2,739	2,642	2,856	3,454	186,383	5,753	11,876	174
February	478,417	40,788	20,179	14,238	148,283	17,286	3,308	527	40,471	2,846	2,510	2,595	2,490	167,212	5,069	10,450	165

¹ Under the Social Security Act, old-age retirement benefits (primary and wife's benefits and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries), partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; includes payments to Canal Zone construction-period workers administered by the Commission. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1948, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

³ Widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated. ⁴ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin, and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits in current-payment status.

⁵ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans. ⁶ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made. ⁷ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁸ Compensation for temporary disability payable in Rhode Island beginning April 1943, in California beginning December 1946, in New Jersey beginning January 1949, and under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act beginning July 1947. Excludes benefits under private plans in California and New Jersey;

also excludes \$319,248 for hospital benefits in California (first payable January 1950).

⁹ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹⁰ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹¹ Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans; from 1 to 2 percent of number and amount shown represents allowances for illness and disability after establishment of unemployment rights. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims.

¹² Number and amount of claims paid under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

¹³ Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Data for all programs except those of the Civil Service Commission are adjusted on annual basis only; civil-service data adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1947-50

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employes	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1947-48	\$1,616,162	\$482,585	\$557,061	\$1,007,087	\$307,919	\$145,148
1948-49	1,600,296	553,461	563,833	988,966	222,850	9,816
8 months ended:						
February 1948	1,118,833	399,745	283,375	749,848	177,488	71,983
February 1949	1,101,950	435,108	292,492	732,881	107,578	5,018
February 1950	1,294,447	537,472	292,790	763,787	197,154	8,122
1949						
February	279,829	27,707	5,578	97,531	152,784	19
March	25,937	30,571	182,752	3,813	9,032	2,495
April	75,191	25,080	2,370	104,645	3,098	6
May	391,411	28,587	6,910	135,976	11,423	11
June	5,806	34,119	129,310	11,651	1,718	2,285
July	57,549	25,765	2,696	109,693	4,389	1
August	380,006	331,998	9,689	163,859	13,827	34
September	7,242	28,517	135,971	6,445	1,024	2,628
October	62,382	32,859	722	107,093	2,322	37
November	336,889	28,886	5,106	155,617	13,662	98
December	5,461	28,963	132,784	9,959	885	4,737
1950						
January	46,788	30,702	948	56,317	19,655	383
February	397,530	29,782	4,871	124,235	141,161	204

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund (including Alaska Railroad, Canal Zone, and Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency retirement and disability funds integrated since July 1949 with principal fund); in recent years Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Mar. 21, 1950.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Contributions cover both railroad unemployment insurance and railroad temporary disability programs.

⁶ Represents contributions of \$29.5 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1949-50 of \$302.5 million from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under Social Security Administration programs, by specified period, 1948-50

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1948-49		Fiscal year 1949-50	
	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through February 1949 ²	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through February 1950 ³
Total	\$1,604,640	\$1,213,360	\$1,901,956	\$1,335,969
Administrative expenses	45,434	35,741	53,956	39,098
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration	45,332	26,952	53,854	30,357
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	102	79	102	60
Department of the Treasury	(9)	8,711	(9)	8,675
Grants to States	949,750	787,642	1,193,000	826,057
Unemployment insurance and employment service administration	130,000	127,387	\$ 135,000	\$ 35,496
Old-age assistance	797,000	497,924	1,058,000	553,415
Aid to the blind		14,125		16,553
Aid to dependent children		130,306		172,574
Maternal and child health services	11,750	8,900	11,000	9,186
Services for crippled children	7,500	6,224	7,500	5,946
Child welfare services	3,500	2,706	3,500	2,889
Emergency maternity and infant care	(9)	69		
Benefit payments, old-age and survivors insurance	\$ 607,036	\$ 388,530	\$ 745,000	\$ 407,135
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen	2,420	1,447		679

¹ Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

² Includes expenditures from unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

³ Amounts expended by the Treasury in administering title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to the general fund of the Treasury.

⁴ Not available because not separated from appropriations for other purposes.

⁵ Appropriation represents amount for fiscal year; expenditure represents amount of grants made during the fiscal year, before Aug. 20, 1949, when the Bureau of Employment Security was transferred to the Department of Labor.

⁶ Appropriation for 1947-48 (\$3 million) available until June 30, 1949.

⁷ Actual payments from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

⁸ Estimated expenditures as shown in 1949-50 budget.

Source: Federal appropriation acts and 1949-50 budget (appropriations); *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury* and reports from administrative agencies (expenditures).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 18)

on Public Welfare Planning." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 8, Feb. 1950, pp. 28-30 f. 50 cents.

CLAGUE, EWAN. "Employment Trends and Their Implications for Public Welfare." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 8, Feb. 1950, pp. 31-33. 50 cents.

GEDDES, ANNE E. "Programs of Public Assistance in the United States." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 70, Feb. 1950, pp. 132-139. 40 cents.

The third of a series of four articles on the social security programs. Dis-

cusses trends in and extent of assistance, financing of programs, and proposed legislative changes (H. R. 6000) now being considered by the Senate Finance Committee.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. *Social Work in the Current Scene: Selected Papers, 76th Annual Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, June 12-17, 1949*. New York: Published for the National Conference of Social Work by Columbia University Press, 1950. 392 pp. \$4.75. Among the 36 papers are Human Rights and Social Work, by Jane M. Hoey; Today's Social Situation—A Challenge for Action, by Gertrude Wilson; Relationships Between Gov-

ernment and the Individual in Public Welfare, by J. Sheldon Turner; The Economic Welfare of Children, I.—The Role of Children's Allowances, by George F. Davidson, and II.—The Public Investment in Children, by Alva Myrdal; Social Security: The Fork in the Road, by Benjamin B. Kendrick; Social Insurance—Basic Protection against Permanent and Total Disability, by Alvin M. David; How Can Public and Private Agencies Cooperate in Meeting Needs of Children? I.—The Public Agency, by Roman L. Haremski, and II.—The Private Agency, by Walter P. Townsend; and The Social Group Worker

(Continued on page 22)

Table 4.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-50

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations ¹	Interest received	Benefit payments ²	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ³	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937-February 1950.....	\$14,327,870	\$1,384,806	\$3,118,425	\$370,211	\$11,897,997	\$77,454	\$248,589	\$12,224,039
Fiscal year:								
1947-48.....	1,616,862	190,562	511,676	47,457	1,194,445	74,887	35,015	10,046,681
1948-49.....	1,693,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	1,293,891	66,870	12,410	11,309,949
8 months ended:								
February 1948.....	1,119,533	82,034	328,018	30,473	662,791	163,443	52,898	9,641,466
February 1949.....	1,195,201	111,898	388,530	34,791	618,961	72,338	302,360	10,930,459
February 1950.....	1,298,051	124,305	470,135	38,131	667,526	77,454	248,589	12,224,039
1949								
February.....	279,829		51,090	3,854		72,338	302,360	10,930,459
March.....	25,937	11,050	53,774	5,441	260,000	67,307	25,163	10,908,231
April.....	75,191	136	84,244	4,616	-20,000	66,421	62,516	10,924,698
May.....	391,411		54,775	4,669		66,452	394,452	11,258,665
June.....	5,834	107,110	55,712	3,948	434,910	66,870	12,410	11,309,949
July.....	61,153	82	55,859	5,040	-57,000	70,043	59,972	11,310,285
August.....	380,606		57,037	4,972		72,219	382,993	11,628,882
September.....	7,242	10,957	57,929	4,435	315,000	79,407	16,590	11,584,666
October.....	62,382	201	58,110	4,449	-30,000	76,515	49,505	11,584,690
November.....	336,889		58,649	4,340		74,536	325,384	11,858,590
December.....	6,461	16,126	59,895	4,360	269,323	83,289	4,039	11,815,922
1950								
January.....	46,788	90,940	60,666	5,900	40,003	79,866	45,820	11,893,083
February.....	397,530		61,990	4,584	130,000	77,454	248,589	12,224,039

¹ Beginning July 1940, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act; beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet administrative and other costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans as provided under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

² Before July 1948, data represent checks cashed and returned to the Treasury; beginning July 1948, represent checks issued.

³ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent net total of securities redeemed.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 5.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-50

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ²	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ³
Cumulative, January 1936-February 1950.....	\$7,649,133	\$7,595,298	\$53,835	\$13,309,662	\$1,113,169	\$7,578,073	\$6,844,759	\$880,260	\$110,463	\$360,590	\$804,374
Fiscal year:											
1947-48.....	8,323,029	446,399	24,630	1,007,346	147,076	798,132	7,365,781	130,634	18,203	60,793	957,248
1948-49.....	8,182,417	-160,067	44,085	984,031	160,033	1,227,115	7,282,730	77	20,067	76,978	899,687
8 months ended:											
February 1948.....	8,248,926	373,487	23,439	743,248	72,327	481,175	7,343,891	64,785	8,912	37,866	905,036
February 1949.....	8,469,438	141,967	29,071	720,962	80,340	629,290	7,537,824	44	10,164	39,862	931,612
February 1950.....	7,649,133	-543,034	53,835	762,758	76,788	1,277,517	6,844,759	3,288	9,452	109,346	804,374
1949											
February.....	8,469,438	34,000	29,071	149,261	15	110,183	7,537,824	12	2	6,946	931,612
March.....	8,320,510	-149,007	29,152	15,414	4,040	156,050	7,401,228	11	502	10,364	919,283
April.....	8,201,763	-121,000	31,405	32,252	646	140,420	7,293,706	4	80	11,310	908,057
May.....	8,252,764	42,000	40,405	200,143	193	141,640	7,352,402	7	24	7,726	900,361
June.....	8,182,417	-74,026	44,085	15,260	74,813	159,745	7,282,730	12	9,297	7,716	899,687
July.....	8,096,111	-105,000	32,779	37,489	76	150,325	7,169,970	1	9	7,494	896,141
August.....	8,124,455	47,000	44,123	233,581	121	164,030	7,239,642	20	15	11,364	884,813
September.....	7,964,496	-140,007	24,171	13,547	4,030	164,280	7,092,939	206	496	11,673	871,557
October.....	7,852,044	-114,000	25,719	31,110	612	128,405	6,996,257	23	75	15,867	855,787
November.....	7,909,401	37,000	46,077	224,954	194	147,740	7,073,665	59	24	20,133	835,736
December.....	7,748,423	-167,027	52,125	15,712	6,822	171,825	6,924,374	2,842	840	13,370	824,049
1950											
January.....	7,654,661	-80,000	38,363	36,820	64,800	187,667	6,838,337	15	7,977	13,357	816,324
February.....	7,649,133	-21,000	53,835	169,535	132	163,245	6,844,759	122	10	12,088	804,374

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$79,419,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 from the railroad unem-

ployment insurance account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1946.

⁴ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 6.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status¹ at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, February 1949–February 1950, and monthly benefit actions, by type of benefit, February 1950

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 17, 1950]

Item	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1949														
February	2,393,462	\$47,737.1	1,093,636	\$27,857.9	333,853	\$4,501.8	591,709	\$7,705.2	217,897	\$4,498.3	144,291	\$3,008.8	12,076	\$164.9
March	2,441,959	48,852.9	1,120,238	28,601.0	341,834	4,620.7	598,589	7,805.2	223,413	4,617.4	145,656	3,041.5	12,229	167.2
April	2,480,350	49,750.5	1,140,969	29,195.5	347,861	4,711.6	604,375	7,890.5	227,811	4,711.9	146,958	3,071.7	12,376	169.3
May	2,517,142	50,631.0	1,161,046	29,782.3	353,700	4,801.8	609,528	7,968.1	232,170	4,806.1	148,184	3,101.3	12,514	171.3
June	2,554,248	51,520.0	1,180,909	30,369.1	359,840	4,898.1	614,714	8,043.8	236,394	4,897.7	149,724	3,137.9	12,667	173.5
July	2,577,386	52,131.4	1,195,955	30,823.4	364,099	4,965.4	614,601	8,044.5	239,902	4,973.7	150,130	3,149.2	12,789	175.3
August	2,613,604	53,036.1	1,216,963	31,450.4	370,293	5,065.1	618,067	8,100.4	244,420	5,072.3	150,937	3,170.5	12,924	177.4
September	2,644,910	53,775.4	1,232,421	31,909.4	375,103	5,140.9	624,257	8,196.9	248,800	5,169.4	151,191	3,179.5	13,048	179.2
October	2,673,888	54,450.8	1,247,513	32,345.7	379,594	5,210.0	629,705	8,279.3	253,031	5,260.2	150,866	3,174.5	13,179	181.1
November	2,710,279	55,318.9	1,268,050	32,938.5	385,576	5,301.1	634,705	8,355.6	257,228	5,352.1	151,416	3,188.7	13,304	183.0
December	2,742,808	56,074.4	1,285,893	33,437.4	390,583	5,376.3	639,437	8,427.0	261,336	5,441.9	152,121	3,206.8	13,438	185.0
1950														
January	2,781,800	57,034.1	1,308,643	34,105.7	396,750	5,473.4	644,114	8,500.2	265,773	5,539.3	152,987	3,229.0	13,533	186.5
February	2,824,829	58,074.3	1,332,875	34,815.0	404,014	5,587.0	649,758	8,586.0	270,384	5,640.9	154,177	3,257.6	13,621	187.9
Monthly benefit actions, February 1950:														
In force ² at beginning of month	3,113,124	65,024.0	1,502,417	39,719.0	447,429	6,238.6	672,950	8,882.3	269,612	5,613.5	207,052	4,382.5	13,664	188.2
Benefits awarded in month	57,671	1,315.1	28,571	822.4	9,998	149.6	9,710	138.2	5,654	122.3	3,552	79.9	186	2.8
Entitlements terminated ³	20,823	404.1	7,802	201.2	3,812	51.2	5,568	75.3	1,050	20.9	2,497	54.1	94	1.3
Net adjustments ⁴	—7	17.6	52	12.3	—8	1.6	—29	2.6	—28	—1	9	1.2	—3	(5)
In force at end of month	3,149,965	65,952.7	1,523,238	40,352.5	453,607	6,338.6	677,063	8,947.8	274,188	5,714.7	208,116	4,409.4	13,753	189.7

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

² Represents total benefits awarded (including benefits in current, deferred, and conditional-payment status) after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 4) and terminations (see footnote 3), cumulative from January 1940.

³ Benefit is terminated when a beneficiary dies or loses entitlement to a benefit for some other reason.

⁴ Adjustments result from operation of maximum and minimum provisions and from recomputations and administrative actions.

⁵ Less than \$50.

(Continued from page 20)

and His Social Goals, by Grace L. Coyle.

Maternal and Child Welfare

CLOSE, KATHRYN. "Jail is No Place for a Child." *The Survey*, New York, Vol. 86, Mar. 1950, pp. 138–143. 50 cents.

Discusses what is being done in North Carolina to keep children out of jail.

DYBWAD, GUNNAR. "Child Welfare in Germany." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 29, Mar. 1950, pp. 3–7. 35 cents.

Health and Medical Care

CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH. *A Chronic Disease Program for California: Report of the California Chronic Disease Investigation*. San Francisco: The Department, 1949. 218 pp.

DAVENPORT, RUSSELL W. "Health Insurance Is Next." *Fortune*, New York, Vol. 41, Mar. 1950, pp. 63–67 ff. \$1.25.

Describes and compares the various

health insurance bills introduced into Congress during 1949–50.

DENMAN, RICHARD. "The Cost of Free Medical Care." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.), Washington, Vol. 7, Jan.–Feb. 1950, pp. 15–18. 25 cents. Discusses the cost of Great Britain's health service.

DONLON, MARY. "Disability Benefit Programs Here and Abroad: Their History and Scope." *American Bar Association Journal*, Chicago, Vol. 36, Mar. 1950, pp. 191–194 f. 75 cents.

"The Essentials of an Adequate Health Program." *Yale Law Journal*, New Haven, Vol. 59, Jan. 1950, pp. 292–319.

Considers that a national health service plan is essential to provide adequate medical care in the United States. Concedes that there will be difficulties in developing such a plan but concludes that the ultimate result would warrant such an attempt.

"Health and Longevity at the Mid-Century." *Statistical Bulletin* (Metropolitan Life Insurance Company), New York, Vol. 31, Jan. 1950, pp. 1–7.

KLEM, MARGARET C. "Voluntary Health Insurance on the National Scene: The Present Status of Voluntary Health Insurance." *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, Vol. 40, Mar. 1950, pp. 260–267. 70 cents.

NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. *Studies in Disability Insurance*. (Special Bulletin No. 224.) New York: The Department, 1949. 157 pp. \$1.

Analyzes State and Federal disability insurance systems and describes the basic types of State systems. Discusses the nature and extent of voluntary disability insurance in New York State and estimates the State-wide cost of disability insurance.

RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY. *State Cash Sickness Plans, 1949*. (Publication No. 74.) Chicago: The Council, Oct. 1949. 11 pp.

TAYLOR, RUTH B. "Social Services for the Tuberculous and Their Families." *Public Health Reports*, Wash-

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Table 7.—Unemployment insurance: Selected data on claims and benefits, by State, February 1950

[Corrected to Mar. 22, 1950]

Region and State	Initial claims ¹		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims ²		Compensated unemployment				
	Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ³			Total unemployment	
					Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment
Total, 51 States.....	1,206,000	362,000	9,503,803	2,785,000	8,107,533	\$167,211,746	2,026,883	7,715,000	\$21.00
Region I:									
Connecticut.....	18,847	6,090	155,058	52,461	145,174	3,066,448	36,294	138,243	21.60
Maine.....	5,889	1,266	79,734	21,461	73,607	1,140,828	18,402	65,571	15.59
Massachusetts.....	40,993	13,718	363,629	114,878	334,485	7,704,883	83,621	312,730	23.79
New Hampshire.....	5,591	1,675	48,590	15,672	44,386	772,895	11,096	38,515	18.53
Rhode Island.....	7,344	3,314	65,893	25,855	60,264	1,334,261	15,066	57,071	22.82
Vermont.....	2,037	474	22,100	5,498	20,521	396,686	5,130	18,323	20.29
Region II:									
Delaware.....	2,164	470	15,370	3,044	14,191	277,642	3,548	13,409	20.07
New Jersey.....	41,203	13,671	368,160	132,550	349,885	7,046,050	87,471	331,782	20.64
New York.....	213,105	(7)	1,380,843	(7)	1,230,460	28,162,635	307,615	1,201,997	22.89
Pennsylvania.....	120,488	27,317	752,160	180,655	640,383	13,254,499	160,096	617,296	21.03
Region III:									
District of Columbia.....	3,385	818	26,079	8,864	21,490	384,502	5,372	21,285	17.89
Maryland.....	17,821	4,440	132,836	32,147	108,250	2,189,030	27,062	100,310	20.87
North Carolina.....	22,430	11,071	137,757	67,496	103,834	1,495,500	25,958	101,133	14.55
Virginia.....	13,871	3,647	86,126	22,423	72,016	1,155,001	18,004	68,665	16.31
West Virginia.....	9,916	1,740	110,227	21,395	93,851	1,566,029	23,463	85,943	17.40
Region IV:									
Kentucky.....	13,635	2,848	123,785	25,540	99,822	1,531,366	24,958	97,457	15.43
Michigan.....	81,387	17,469	405,857	91,994	344,141	8,305,814	86,085	335,187	24.46
Ohio.....	58,319	13,491	590,795	146,980	495,032	11,573,933	123,758	471,690	23.48
Region V:									
Illinois.....	62,679	18,536	603,441	181,893	523,304	9,419,928	130,826	462,614	19.01
Indiana.....	22,909	5,157	154,335	37,759	128,926	2,324,897	32,232	122,118	18.50
Minnesota.....	12,118	2,775	173,808	35,604	135,253	2,472,761	33,813	120,233	18.59
Wisconsin.....	11,012	2,674	121,318	31,018	101,997	2,263,789	25,499	96,122	22.51
Region VI:									
Alabama.....	15,794	2,388	114,582	22,529	93,785	1,452,568	23,446	89,423	15.74
Florida.....	11,397	3,323	68,642	22,956	39,926	544,435	9,982	38,424	13.80
Georgia.....	15,678	6,188	117,857	48,411	77,126	1,065,501	19,282	73,989	14.00
Mississippi.....	8,643	1,536	74,819	13,674	57,588	811,034	14,397	54,199	14.33
South Carolina.....	9,432	3,002	66,608	22,884	51,374	857,387	12,844	49,021	17.01
Tennessee.....	16,347	5,737	179,256	59,005	134,719	2,005,373	33,680	129,459	15.10
Region VII:									
Iowa.....	6,748	1,593	63,339	15,130	52,408	991,618	13,117	49,084	19.39
Kansas.....	7,615	1,471	67,459	12,721	62,778	1,259,256	15,695	58,765	20.54
Missouri.....	24,656	8,576	200,626	62,433	162,651	2,783,383	40,663	157,144	17.46
Nebraska.....	4,166	993	37,909	7,048	35,524	638,733	8,881	(7)	(7)
North Dakota.....	1,439	247	19,387	2,553	18,899	383,405	4,725	17,774	20.53
South Dakota.....	1,360	281	15,715	2,545	12,979	230,319	3,245	12,253	18.03
Region VIII:									
Arkansas.....	11,633	2,201	102,217	16,681	65,390	1,024,114	16,348	61,762	16.21
Louisiana.....	18,190	2,734	146,391	23,792	102,023	2,065,723	25,506	94,513	21.15
New Mexico.....	2,971	435	19,692	3,083	15,876	277,456	3,969	14,422	18.84
Oklahoma.....	10,437	2,161	86,569	18,862	58,072	1,054,370	14,518	55,172	18.50
Texas.....	27,700	5,782	156,067	34,329	90,927	1,511,452	22,732	87,820	16.88
Region IX:									
Colorado.....	4,337	937	34,082	7,357	29,020	552,645	7,005	26,846	19.99
Idaho.....	3,418	597	52,206	6,554	40,241	768,447	10,060	39,126	19.26
Montana.....	4,214	870	59,532	10,521	48,493	885,419	12,123	48,493	18.26
Utah.....	4,008	981	46,578	10,966	39,110	924,969	9,778	37,166	24.08
Wyoming.....	2,494	408	17,167	2,821	15,547	373,487	3,887	14,801	24.40
Region X:									
Arizona.....	4,345	909	28,416	6,996	18,115	387,588	4,529	17,367	21.64
California.....	153,139	48,612	1,179,533	404,018	1,053,457	23,707,753	263,364	999,652	22.95
Nevada.....	2,056	521	16,841	4,812	15,234	362,700	3,808	14,507	24.17
Oregon.....	16,874	3,055	236,550	32,172	223,079	4,802,113	55,770	214,565	21.87
Washington.....	26,363	4,763	344,141	64,334	316,947	6,826,060	79,237	305,504	21.71
Territories:									
Alaska.....	1,428	295	13,492	1,899	18,664	427,433	4,166	10,377	25.79
Hawaii.....	1,955	531	20,329	6,807	19,249	367,608	4,812	16,590	20.72

¹ Excludes transitional claims. Includes intrastate claims sent directly to the central office in some States.

² Maryland and Nevada have no provision for filing waiting-period claims.

³ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁴ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁵ Includes estimate for New York.

⁶ Includes estimate for Nebraska.

⁷ Data not received.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 8.—Unemployment insurance: Interstate claims received as liable State, weeks compensated by interstate payments, and amount of interstate payments issued, by State, October-December 1949

[Corrected to Feb. 2, 1950]

Region and State	Claims		Payments	
	Initial	Continued	Weeks compensated	Amount of benefits
Total, 51 States¹	242,767	1,542,533	1,066,153	\$22,526,034
Region I:				
Conn.	4,687	32,531	26,443	592,923
Maine	1,182	5,214	4,538	72,819
Mass.	5,535	43,342	28,471	676,723
N. H.	1,839	9,985	8,740	137,701
R. I.	1,585	12,227	9,752	219,820
Vt.	742	3,838	3,615	70,247
Region II:				
Del.	1,183	8,051	4,777	104,158
N. J.	6,838	46,638	32,073	671,464
N. Y.	29,026	259,429	201,068	4,807,074
Pa.	11,487	68,827	50,158	1,046,842
Region III:				
D. C.	2,648	21,049	8,864	162,267
Md.	3,922	22,186	15,516	346,039
N. C.	3,336	16,910	16,638	249,024
Va.	3,402	18,724	12,541	221,162
W. Va.	3,520	26,814	17,547	319,232
Region IV:				
Ky.	1,738	15,597	14,343	231,312
Mich.	9,428	49,745	23,779	581,139
Ohio	16,453	108,902	68,187	1,501,133
Region V:				
Ill.	17,547	134,969	82,290	1,542,768
Ind.	6,607	20,769	14,653	277,527
Minn.	2,382	12,138	8,433	152,808
Wis.	2,375	11,904	6,131	142,942
Region VI:				
Ala.	2,682	14,079	9,961	176,162
Fla.	4,781	27,554	21,260	300,446
Ga.	3,327	20,058	13,648	212,332
Miss.	1,355	8,168	5,634	89,028
S. C.	1,470	9,000	6,086	110,866
Tenn.	3,227	23,812	15,695	256,641
Region VII:				
Iowa	1,852	7,175	3,627	71,485
Kans.	2,818	15,354	8,602	174,500
Mo.	5,633	24,899	12,442	226,283
Nebr.	1,615	6,155	3,180	51,058
N. Dak.	1,056	3,394	2,466	48,010
S. Dak.	1,034	3,494	1,286	23,762
Region VIII:				
Ark.	1,072	7,443	5,092	87,680
La.	3,345	17,686	15,801	366,794
N. Mex.	1,249	6,501	4,596	83,636
Okla.	2,843	15,751	11,692	219,496
Tex.	6,570	35,676	14,810	244,793
Region IX:				
Colo.	2,432	9,662	7,727	152,665
Idaho	1,549	7,037	5,360	102,839
Mont.	1,763	8,337	5,394	98,989
Utah	1,140	5,333	3,346	80,791
Wyo.	1,809	6,323	3,721	85,751
Region X:				
Ariz.	1,858	10,228	7,193	154,800
Calif.	28,454	190,334	134,092	3,111,979
Nev.	1,644	8,761	7,427	174,397
Oreg.	6,171	34,658	24,932	511,432
Wash.	8,402	45,597	42,135	876,190
Territories:				
Alaska	3,829	17,715	12,459	300,649
Hawaii	325	2,475	1,996	44,366

¹ Excludes November and December data for Nebraska; data not received.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 9.—Unemployment insurance: Collections, interest, benefits paid, and status of fund, by State and by quarter and 12 months ended December 31, 1949¹

[Corrected to Feb. 10, 1950]

Region and State	Funds available for benefits, ² Sept. 30, 1949	Collections, ³ Oct.-Dec. 1949	Interest, ⁴ Oct.-Dec. 1949	Benefits paid, ⁵ Oct.-Dec. 1949	Funds available for benefits, ⁶ Dec. 31, 1949		Benefits, ¹² months ended Dec. 31, 1949	
					Amount	Percent of taxable wages ⁶	Amount	Percent of taxable wages ⁶
Total	\$7,155,004,971	\$273,269,140	\$37,902,966	\$456,340,634	\$7,009,586,015	8.9	\$1,735,991,601	2.3
Region I:								
Conn.	163,566,974	2,787,817	835,492	9,654,217	157,541,351	10.5	46,639,125	3.1
Maine	39,482,240	1,651,638	210,739	2,085,431	38,657,985	10.5	11,402,001	3.1
Mass.	120,505,592	11,081,187	606,294	24,244,067	107,949,007	3.3	115,249,143	3.6
N. H.	23,065,599	1,118,325	119,492	2,262,776	22,069,471	8.2	10,658,735	3.9
R. I.	27,033,997	2,624,338	134,415	4,809,647	24,983,103	5.0	31,395,541	6.2
Vt.	15,291,705	391,430	81,181	884,499	14,879,816	11.5	3,968,401	3.0
Region II:								
Del.	14,917,121	302,764	78,290	812,380	14,545,795	6.6	2,346,180	1.1
N. J.	434,010,141	11,441,235	2,300,744	19,946,591	427,805,529	13.1	87,390,065	2.7
N. Y.	914,401,317	66,763,085	4,832,931	98,964,202	887,033,131	8.2	356,431,967	3.2
Pa.	603,442,359	14,621,434	3,114,839	47,045,599	574,070,350	8.1	140,504,625	2.0
Region III:								
D. C.	45,362,756	769,174	242,902	931,619	45,443,214	8.9	3,922,057	.8
Md.	119,868,351	2,897,000	632,782	7,047,671	116,344,250	9.3	20,838,170	2.4
N. C.	163,451,732	4,236,431	825,789	4,407,384	154,106,569	12.7	19,470,193	1.6
Va.	80,225,709	2,064,444	426,630	2,871,107	79,776,381	7.5	14,024,771	1.3
W. Va.	89,053,885	2,891,192	468,831	5,667,094	86,733,198	8.8	17,325,456	1.8
Region IV:								
Ky.	116,532,261	4,523,226	621,142	3,802,274	117,874,354	13.7	15,414,746	1.8
Mich.	302,068,924	19,637,081	1,633,071	26,243,981	297,065,064	6.9	80,782,985	1.9
Ohio	547,531,971	10,114,781	2,893,636	30,343,989	530,196,399	9.7	79,542,323	1.5
Region V:								
Ill.	492,968,879	14,959,156	2,608,122	26,446,019	484,010,607	7.9	105,383,732	1.7
Ind.	189,050,737	4,431,270	1,008,704	6,700,452	187,781,259	8.2	27,026,417	1.2
Minn.	123,635,793	1,842,754	658,170	3,191,210	122,945,597	9.8	13,342,053	1.1
Wis.	218,461,716	3,285,767	1,170,414	6,294,506	216,648,200	12.1	19,561,534	1.1
Region VI:								
Ala.	58,334,945	2,964,650	309,431	5,194,045	56,414,981	6.6	19,322,516	2.2
Fla.	72,597,673	1,611,391	383,471	2,758,270	71,821,102	8.7	11,120,841	1.3
Ga.	101,979,420	3,073,634	547,654	2,864,781	102,728,191	10.1	13,464,749	1.3
Miss.	43,141,824	1,038,449	231,401	1,359,376	43,052,296	13.8	6,379,554	2.0
S. C.	50,866,085	1,691,556	269,302	2,750,414	50,076,528	8.2	12,052,456	2.0
Tenn.	97,793,282	3,359,817	522,142	4,795,271	96,874,471	9.8	23,459,123	2.4
Region VII:								
Iowa	90,680,561	2,738,794	489,555	1,173,379	92,735,530	11.6	5,312,270	.7
Kans.	63,897,297	1,595,628	344,645	1,486,793	64,350,014	11.0	5,449,844	.9
Mo.	186,231,539	6,052,532	1,006,320	5,774,880	187,515,512	10.3	22,479,253	1.2
Nebr.	34,544,143	637,737	185,822	511,090	34,854,062	9.5	2,015,823	.8
N. Dak.	9,225,574	338,339	50,662	177,000	9,636,973	9.0	847,713	.8
S. Dak.	9,563,168	323,791	52,228	116,352	9,822,836	8.1	648,969	.5
Region VIII:								
Ark.	38,163,494	1,080,409	204,306	1,489,532	37,950,869	9.5	6,653,158	1.7
La.	100,588,029	3,772,745	837,847	5,181,606	99,717,015	10.3	18,116,834	1.9
N. Mex.	20,745,720	1,036,638	113,483	445,681	21,450,158	10.1	1,785,755	.8
Okla.	48,238,894	1,704,023	256,244	2,236,615	47,962,546	7.2	7,987,385	1.2
Tex.	214,269,300	6,169,923	1,164,353	2,526,770	219,046,400	7.9	11,918,348	.4
Region IX:								
Colo.	54,679,066	878,100	293,240	1,121,776	54,728,635	11.7	3,574,521	.8
Idaho	25,500,041	1,186,024	139,595	633,472	26,186,538	12.0	2,796,798	1.3
Mont.	30,566,602	1,146,916	165,854	622,081	31,257,291	13.0	2,698,461	1.1
Utah	32,688,365	819,554	174,763	1,282,664	32,400,038	11.0	5,194,261	1.8
Wyo.	12,671,954	402,986	68,669	258,587	12,884,351	9.1	906,139	.6
Region X:								
Ariz.	28,297,274	900,390	151,173	972,023	28,376,815	10.8	3,801,441	1.4
Calif.	614,325,702	29,800,903	3,201,739	56,019,105	591,309,239	9.0	253,083,894	3.9
Nev.	13,365,502	398,376	71,153	639,822	13,190,200	13.9	2,162,698	2.3
Oreg.	83,209,776	3,775,758	444,009	6,050,250	81,378,793	10.0	19,277,377	2.4
Wash.	151,515,392	9,121,056	825,667	10,604,067	150,768,018	11.2	35,031,421	2.6
Territories:								
Alaska	10,378,995	403,187	55,412	503,024	10,334,570	12.3	2,577,591	3.1
Hawaii	23,008,445	610,705	118,240	1,465,581	22,271,409	11.0	4,342,146	2.1

¹ Data reported by State agencies except interest, which is credited and reported by the Treasury.

² Represents sum of balances at end of month in State clearing and benefit-payment accounts and in the State accounts in the unemployment trust fund.

³ Represents contributions, penalties, and interest collected from employers, and contributions from employees. Adjusted for refunds and for dishonored contribution checks. Current contribution rates (percent of taxable wages) are: for employers, 2.7 percent except in Michigan, where rate is 3.0 percent; for employees, 1.0 percent in Alabama, and one-fourth of 1.0 percent in New Jersey. Experience rating, operative in 51 States, modifies above rates. All States collect contributions either wholly or in part on quarterly basis.

⁴ Interest represents earnings of funds in State accounts in unemployment trust fund and is credited at end of each quarter.

⁵ Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan; excludes reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.

⁶ Taxable wages for 12 months ended December 1949 partly estimated.

⁷ Excludes \$200,000 in California, \$50,000,000 in New Jersey, and \$28,968,681 in Rhode Island, withdrawn for payment of disability benefits.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 10.—Unemployment insurance: Ratio of State insured unemployment in week ended February 11, 1950, to average monthly covered employment, April 1948–March 1949

Region and State	Insured unemployment ¹	Average covered employment ² (in thousands)	Ratio (percent) of insured unemployment to covered employment
Continental U. S.	2,333,913	32,752	7.1
Region I:			
Connecticut	38,262	627	6.1
Maine	19,756	173	11.4
Massachusetts	91,261	1,448	6.3
New Hampshire	12,581	129	9.8
Rhode Island	16,938	235	7.2
Vermont	5,528	63	8.8
Region II:			
Delaware	3,836	93	4.1
New Jersey	92,589	1,300	7.1
New York	339,427	4,345	7.8
Pennsylvania	187,492	3,096	6.1
Region III:			
District of Columbia	6,712	221	3.0
Maryland	30,068	563	5.3
North Carolina	32,514	634	5.1
Virginia	22,003	497	4.4
West Virginia	27,400	400	6.8
Region IV:			
Kentucky	31,268	390	8.0
Michigan	95,997	1,592	6.0
Ohio	146,971	2,201	6.7
Region V:			
Illinois	149,454	2,358	6.3
Indiana	38,101	899	4.2
Minnesota	40,151	548	7.3
Wisconsin	29,768	737	4.0
Region VI:			
Alabama	28,800	425	6.8
Florida	17,188	389	4.4
Georgia	26,919	526	5.1
Mississippi	19,030	179	10.6
South Carolina	16,006	317	5.0
Tennessee	40,077	484	9.5
Region VII:			
Iowa	15,651	343	4.6
Kansas	17,159	242	7.1
Missouri	49,983	775	6.4
Nebraska	9,630	162	5.9
North Dakota	4,896	44	11.1
South Dakota	3,622	52	7.0
Region VIII:			
Arkansas	23,836	219	10.9
Louisiana	37,332	460	8.1
New Mexico	4,964	89	5.6
Oklahoma	21,962	278	7.9
Texas	35,806	1,194	3.0
Region IX:			
Colorado	8,093	197	4.1
Idaho	13,178	90	14.6
Montana	13,514	99	13.6
Utah	11,216	124	9.0
Wyoming	3,988	56	7.1
Region X:			
Arizona	7,116	106	6.7
California	290,530	2,491	11.7
Nevada	3,509	37	9.5
Oregon	60,838	310	19.6
Washington	84,793	515	16.5

¹ Represents number of continued claims adjusted to represent unemployment in the week in which the 8th of the month falls.

² Average number of workers in covered employment in the pay period of each type (weekly, semi-monthly, etc.) ending nearest the 15th of each month; corrected to Jan. 26, 1950.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 11.—Veterans' unemployment allowances: Claims and payments, February 1950¹

State or Jurisdiction	Initial claims	Continued claims	Payments
Total	23,447	258,321	\$5,069,440
Alabama	425	5,512	110,817
Alaska	32	370	7,346
Arizona	226	1,993	38,246
Arkansas	262	3,406	67,537
California	2,893	25,131	486,532
Colorado	288	2,347	44,543
Connecticut	278	3,027	60,060
Delaware	50	380	8,005
District of Columbia	83	792	19,452
Florida	571	4,666	92,417
Georgia	386	4,429	79,147
Hawaii	131	3,296	66,895
Idaho	112	1,440	28,907
Illinois	1,157	10,514	201,826
Indiana	491	5,367	117,611
Iowa	244	2,238	44,505
Kansas	272	2,272	43,719
Kentucky	355	3,744	79,641
Louisiana	368	3,233	57,693
Maine	176	2,977	54,477
Maryland	287	2,906	56,310
Massachusetts	881	11,795	229,791
Michigan	1,050	12,055	247,263
Minnesota	363	5,506	112,524
Mississippi	244	1,637	32,132
Missouri	440	6,149	132,952
Montana	111	1,722	35,120
Nebraska	132	1,193	25,369
Nevada	47	247	4,986
New Hampshire	118	1,609	31,435
New Jersey	540	6,844	147,678
New Mexico	178	1,374	26,302
New York	2,833	20,847	407,123
North Carolina	461	4,217	83,403
North Dakota	58	773	13,257
Ohio	988	13,101	261,592
Oklahoma	201	3,487	63,784
Oregon	340	4,585	91,092
Panama Canal Zone	1	24	560
Pennsylvania	1,479	26,839	502,859
Puerto Rico	89	1,307	28,280
Rhode Island	72	2,077	40,821
Samoa-Guam	2	42	800
South Carolina	242	2,667	51,735
South Dakota	79	911	19,528
Tennessee	337	4,544	76,788
Texas	898	8,074	148,998
Utah	110	1,084	20,004
Vermont	66	924	18,815
Virginia	431	3,799	74,892
Washington	554	7,395	151,064
West Virginia	344	5,632	109,041
Wisconsin	616	5,358	105,381
Wyoming	35	462	8,385

¹ Represents activities under title V of the Service-men's Readjustment Act; excludes data for self-employed veterans.

Source: Data reported to the Readjustment Allowance Service, Veterans Administration, by unemployment insurance agencies in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii, and by the Veterans Administration for the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and Samoa-Guam.

Table 12.—Nonfarm placements: Number, by State, February 1950

[Corrected to Mar. 22, 1950]

Region and State	Total	Women	Veterans ¹
Total, 52 States	288,503	129,703	68,188
Region I:			
Connecticut	4,307	2,188	907
Maine	1,536	626	412
Massachusetts	6,998	3,678	1,864
New Hampshire	1,005	592	170
Rhode Island	2,493	1,684	304
Vermont	327	134	94
Region II:			
Delaware	855	472	137
New Jersey	7,401	4,827	1,075
New York	41,163	28,192	4,847
Pennsylvania	9,812	5,798	2,232
Region III:			
District of Columbia	2,744	1,317	771
Maryland	3,100	1,292	736
North Carolina	7,856	3,532	1,601
Virginia	3,824	1,968	606
West Virginia	1,166	603	245
Region IV:			
Kentucky	1,253	575	279
Michigan	6,438	1,977	2,110
Ohio	13,994	5,351	3,374
Region V:			
Illinois	8,833	3,587	2,570
Indiana	5,048	2,280	1,352
Minnesota	5,593	1,736	1,820
Wisconsin	5,649	2,372	1,599
Region VI:			
Alabama	7,747	2,802	1,291
Florida	12,094	5,102	3,017
Georgia	7,161	2,922	1,400
Mississippi	5,441	1,636	943
South Carolina	6,419	1,817	1,362
Tennessee	5,944	2,568	1,716
Region VII:			
Iowa	4,350	1,568	1,419
Kansas	4,198	1,636	1,232
Missouri	4,977	2,143	1,113
Nebraska	2,072	644	702
North Dakota	1,338	458	304
South Dakota	682	208	194
Region VIII:			
Arkansas	5,066	1,701	1,454
Louisiana	4,489	1,730	1,155
New Mexico	2,481	626	744
Oklahoma	9,072	2,868	2,561
Texas	28,849	10,787	6,993
Region IX:			
Colorado	2,556	847	838
Idaho	1,300	432	560
Montana	938	222	322
Utah	969	371	285
Wyoming	524	155	162
Region X:			
Arizona	1,862	712	485
California	18,238	8,190	5,941
Nevada	757	316	191
Oregon	2,596	799	918
Washington	3,201	1,021	948
Territories:			
Alaska	516	162	159
Hawaii	768	178	221
Puerto Rico	453	1	453

¹ Represents placements of veterans of all wars.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 13.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, February 1949–February 1950¹

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance
			Families	Children					Families	Children		
Number of recipients						Percentage change from previous month						
1949												
February		2,528,358	496,121	1,267,383	86,679	461,000		+0.7	+2.3	+2.2	+0.6	+6.4
March		2,552,554	509,276	1,300,472	87,100	491,000		+1.0	+2.7	+2.6	+0.5	+0.6
April		2,581,556	520,299	1,327,634	87,806	476,000		+1.1	+2.2	+2.1	+0.8	+0.1
May		2,605,689	529,361	1,349,251	88,537	465,000		+9	+1.7	+1.6	+0.8	+0.3
June		2,625,594	536,758	1,365,813	89,301	461,000		+8	+1.4	+1.2	+0.9	+0.1
July		2,643,274	543,541	1,381,957	89,929	461,000		+7	+1.3	+1.2	+0.7	+0.1
August		2,661,257	551,716	1,402,033	90,513	475,000		+7	+1.5	+1.5	+0.6	+0.2
September		2,679,906	559,900	1,423,447	91,112	479,000		+7	+1.5	+1.5	+0.7	+0.2
October		2,697,721	571,480	1,453,922	91,599	497,000		+7	+2.1	+2.1	+0.5	+0.8
November		2,715,731	585,411	1,486,404	92,164	543,000		+7	+2.4	+2.2	+0.6	+0.1
December		2,735,967	599,388	1,520,908	92,757	562,000		+7	+2.4	+2.3	+0.6	+0.7
1950												
January		2,749,049	610,437	1,550,191	93,109	598,000		+5	+1.8	+1.9	+0.4	+0.2
February		2,761,507	621,977	1,580,648	93,627	634,000		+5	+1.9	+2.0	+0.6	+0.1
Amount of assistance						Percentage change from previous month						
1949												
February	\$170,730,727	\$108,472,145	\$36,369,668		\$3,839,914	\$22,040,000	+2.0	+0.5	+2.9	+0.9	+8.7	
March	175,839,615	110,108,985	37,487,847		3,877,783	24,365,000	+3.0	+1.5	+3.1	+1.0	+10.5	
April	177,089,964	111,800,120	38,249,639		3,926,205	23,114,000	+7	+1.5	+2.0	+1.2	+5.1	
May	178,058,362	113,310,439	38,679,549		3,974,374	22,094,000	+5	+1.4	+1.1	+1.2	+4.4	
June	179,588,519	114,400,546	39,027,227		4,020,746	22,080,000	+9	+1.0	+0.9	+1.2	+1.1	
July	181,034,172	115,473,503	39,530,120		4,066,459	21,964,000	+8	+0.9	+1.3	+1.1	+0.5	
August	184,106,698	116,641,091	40,224,594		4,108,013	23,133,000	+1.7	+1.0	+1.8	+1.0	+5.3	
September	187,615,987	119,156,207	40,958,083		4,200,697	23,301,000	+1.9	+2.2	+1.8	+2.3	+7	
October	189,896,770	119,710,542	41,940,720		4,196,508	24,049,000	+1.2	+0.5	+2.4	+0.1	+3.2	
November	195,806,102	120,852,028	43,281,620		4,238,454	27,434,000	+3.1	+1.0	+3.2	+1.0	+14.1	
December	199,576,343	122,457,332	44,457,297		4,276,714	28,385,000	+1.0	+1.3	+2.7	+0.9	+3.5	
1950												
January	201,070,412	122,786,247	44,785,244		4,300,921	29,198,000	+7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.6	+2.9	
February	203,162,764	122,333,529	45,635,299		4,318,936	30,875,000	+1.0	+0.4	+1.9	+0.4	+5.7	

¹ Data subject to revision. Includes programs administered without Federal participation in States administering such programs concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act.

Table 14.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1950¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—				State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	January 1950 in—		February 1949 in—				Total amount	Average	January 1950 in—		February 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount					Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,761,507	\$122,333,529	\$44.30	+0.5	-0.4	+9.2	+12.8								
Ala.	78,553	1,611,691	20.52	+1.0	+7	+11.1	+5	Mo.	129,470	\$5,615,262	\$43.37	+0.3	+0.5	+6.8	+9.9
Alaska	1,555	92,050	59.20	-2	+4	+10.4	+29.2	Mont.	11,687	616,357	52.74	+8	+1.4	+6.4	+25.2
Ariz.	12,784	675,258	52.82	+7	+5	+23.1	+19.8	Nebr.	23,931	1,047,632	43.78	+1	+3	+4	+5.7
Ark.	62,128	1,575,781	25.36	+1.0	+1.7	+17.8	+42.3	Nev.	2,563	138,535	54.05	-1	-1	+11.6	+11.7
Calif. ³	277,882	19,648,963	70.71	+1.0	+1.0	+34.0	+34.9	N. H.	7,374	323,727	43.90	+1.0	+0.8	+4.8	+7.2
Colo. ³	49,943	3,283,784	65.75	+5	-10.5	+6.8	+4.7	N. J.	24,306	1,197,447	49.27	+3	+1.0	+3.6	+11.8
Conn.	18,928	1,114,902	58.90	+1.1	+1.5	+17.0	+27.0	N. Mex.	10,050	359,921	35.81	-1	-2	+10.6	+13.7
Del.	1,663	47,512	28.57	+2.1	+2.1	+15.2	+18.8	N. Y.	120,420	6,378,758	52.97	+4	-2.5	+5.0	+3.6
D. C.	2,795	119,066	42.60	+2	+3	+9.7	+8.3	N. C.	58,708	1,277,403	21.76	+7	+7	+16.6	+21.9
Fla.	67,746	2,741,587	40.47	+5	+6	+8.7	+10.2	N. Dak.	8,938	427,303	47.81	+1	+1.4	+2.9	+7.6
Ga.	67,903	2,255,156	33.35	+5	+9	+0.1	+18.9	Ohio	127,049	5,911,650	46.53	(9)	-4	+2.0	+1.9
Hawaii	2,387	77,647	32.53	+5	+1.3	+6.0	+9	Okl.	101,157	5,264,393	52.04	(9)	-1	+2.2	+2.6
Idaho	11,357	534,813	47.09	+6	+7	+8.6	+9.9	Oreg.	23,438	1,240,297	52.92	+3	+5	+3.9	+13.3
Ill.	128,135	5,187,569	40.49	-8	-9.3	+1.7	-2.7	Pa.	93,471	3,742,459	40.04	+5	+9	+7.4	+7.8
Ind.	51,791	1,857,225	35.86	+6	+6	+4.2	+8.5	R. I.	10,239	473,226	46.22	+3	+6	+8.9	+15.1
Iowa	49,252	2,414,242	49.02	(9)	+2	+1.7	+5.0	S. C.	40,290	944,501	23.44	+7	+2.2	+13.2	+9.2
Kans.	38,837	1,954,808	50.33	+7	+7	+5.9	+23.0	S. Dak.	12,212	475,840	38.96	+4	+4	+2.4	+7.1
Ky.	61,433	1,299,717	21.16	+9	+9	+11.6	+13.8	Tenn.	63,036	1,956,750	31.04	+1.2	+1.2	+12.1	+30.2
La.	121,974	5,761,190	47.25	+6	+7	+6.8	+7.4	Tex.	221,037	7,540,791	34.12	+4	+4	+4.8	+5.2
Maine	14,673	635,548	43.31	+4	+3	+10.1	+37.2	Utah	10,167	459,863	45.23	+4	+4	-4	-10.7
Md.	11,906	439,803	36.94	-3	-7	+1	+4	Vt.	6,807	238,976	35.11	-6	+8	+3.1	+2.5
Mass.	99,723	6,583,994	66.02	+8	+1.3	+8.5	+18.0	Va.	19,124	406,574	21.26	+5	+1.0	+10.1	+18.7
Mich.	99,521	4,656,369	46.79	+3	+5	+7.3	+18.1	Wash.	72,167	4,598,897	63.73	(9)	-1.2	+9.6	+4.8
Minn.	55,845	2,754,328	49.32	-2	+3	+1.9	+7.2	W. Va.	26,549	722,852	27.23	+1.6	+1.6	+15.4	+50.5
Miss.	62,176	1,182,836	19.02	+4	+6	+13.7	+25.4	Wis.	52,157	2,233,147	42.82	+3	+5	+7.3	+11.8
								Wyo.	4,270	235,199	55.08	+1.1	+1.0	+3.3	+1.0

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 15,992 recipients under 65 years of age in California and 3,629 in Colorado.

radio and payments to these recipients; such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. ⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 15.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, February 1950¹

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	January 1950 in—		February 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ² ..	634,000	\$30,875,000	\$48.71	+6.1	+5.7	+37.6	+40.0
Ala.....	8,340	102,522	12.29	+2.6	-1.4	+32.0	-2
Alaska.....	118	4,269	36.18	-1.7	-3.5	+14.6	+23.0
Ark.....	1,437	51,013	35.50	+1.7	+0	-18.6	-17.5
Calif.....	2,549	32,652	12.81	-1.3	-9	-3.0	+7
Colo.....	60,319	2,502,904	41.49	+24.3	+11.5	+54.3	+31.4
Conn.....	5,433	206,723	38.05	+6.7	+7.6	-6.0	-21.8
Del.....	4,097	439,752	48.56	+7.1	-7.1	+44.9	+48.3
D. C.....	1,444	55,476	38.42	+1.2	+1.7	+29.4	+34.6
Fla.....	1,539	72,502	47.11	+3	+1.0	+21.1	+19.3
Idaho.....	4,800	72,900					
Ill.....	3,422	56,350	16.47	+4	+8	+3.4	+4.6
Ind.....	3,732	188,336	50.47	+0.7	+10.7	+131.2	+121.1
Iowa.....	530	18,322	34.57	+1.7	+1.3	+6	+9.3
Kans.....	47,671	2,319,246	48.65	+2.8	-2.5	+44.2	+30.1
Mich.....	18,298	509,866	27.86	-3.0	-8.2	+30.4	+34.8
Minn.....	5,064	158,412	31.28	+0.7	+8.8	+4	+5.3
Mo.....	6,464	314,819	48.70	+2.0	+5.6	+7.8	+8.1
Mont.....	3,800	83,700					
Nebr.....	27,387	1,047,491	38.25	+1.4	+1.7	+47.0	+42.7
Nev.....	5,425	232,246	42.81	+0.2	+6	+43.9	+50.4
N. H.....							
N. J.....	5,709	272,805	47.80	+4.7	+7.4	+10.3	+29.9
N. Mex.....	27,302	1,448,577	53.06	+3.1	+6	+36.5	+47.7
N. Y.....	42,475	2,040,833	48.05	+13.8	+10.3	+24.7	+21.3
Ohio.....	9,081	451,323	49.70	+1.7	-2.4	+2.8	+1.5
Ore.....	692	7,663	11.07	+1.8	+3.2	+45.4	+44.6
Pa.....	17,440	561,136	32.18	+1.2	+1.3	+16.5	+22.5
R. I.....	1,808	65,943	36.47	+2	-1.2	+4.8	+23.3
S. C.....	2,106	99,303	32.91	+12.5	+15.9	+6.8	+7.5
S. Dak.....	399	10,478	26.26	-2.4	-2.2	-7.4	+12.2
Tenn.....	2,517	107,132	42.56	+3.4	-2	+40.9	+47.5
Tex.....							
Utah.....	14,773	872,921	59.09	+2.6	+2.4	+40.0	+50.8
Vt.....	1,814	43,326	23.88	+9	+4	-3.6	-2.0
W. Va.....	93,687	6,709,706	71.62	+3.5	+5.5	+40.8	+38.4
Wis.....	4,454	64,434	14.47	+5	-2	+11.8	+9.2
Wyo.....	1,300	53,186	40.91	+2.0	-2	+17.1	+20.5
	39,475	1,795,342	45.48	-2.0	-5.9	+36.9	+26.6
	7,000	108,378	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	+15.6	(¹⁰)	+26.8
	12,153	593,542	48.84	+7.1	+7.8	+16.1	+9.7
	61,677	3,990,813	64.71	+11.6	+21.7	+83.3	+141.8
	7,515	464,064	61.75	+3.5	-5.0	+95.5	+133.4
	5,440	85,314	15.68	+1.7	+2.0	+19.3	+18.9
	1,130	33,960	30.05	+25.4	+45.7	+46.4	+50.2
	2,788	37,203	13.34	+4.9	+17.5	+26.7	+33.9
	11,500	100,000					
	3,043	154,135	50.65	+8.6	+8.0	+21.0	+6.5
	1,450	51,000					
	4,615	106,025	22.97	+2.7	+3.3	+9.0	+9.7
	26,583	1,711,597	64.39	+7.8	+13.0	+44.1	+19.4
	5,268	117,474	22.30	+4	+1.8	+39.9	+103.7
	11,306	603,106	53.34	+6	+9	+61.2	+84.2
	701	32,121	45.82	+6.9	+6.4	+10.9	-6

Table 16.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1950¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	January 1950 in—		February 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ² ..	93,627	\$4,318,936	\$46.13	+0.6	+0.4	+8.0	+12.5
Total, 47 States ³	75,289	3,586,788	47.64	+7	+4	+0.5	+14.2
Ala.....	1,404	31,875	22.70	+9	+1.2	+16.2	+5.0
Ark.....	818	50,433	61.65	-1	-1	+13.8	+5.2
Calif.....	1,859	55,583	29.90	+4	+1.0	+8.0	+31.1
Colo.....	10,009	826,761	82.60	+8	+8	+19.7	+20.0
Conn.....	287	21,827	56.40	+8	+1.6	+3	+3.1
Del.....	235	13,756	58.54	+1.3	+7.9	+46.0	+74.6
D. C.....	181	7,409	40.93	+11.7	+13.1	+28.4	+45.2
Fla.....	270	11,959	44.29	+2.3	+1.4	+22.2	+18.7
Idaho.....	3,235	138,883	42.93	+8	+9	+7.1	+10.5
Ill.....	2,619	71,332	27.24	+4	+1.0	+7.1	+18.6
Ind.....	109	3,988	36.59	+3.8	+4.9	(⁴)	(⁴)
Iowa.....	215	10,964	51.00	+5	-2	+3.9	+4.2
Kans.....	4,500	203,020	45.12	-1.1	-5.0	-1.6	+8
Mich.....	1,861	71,426	38.38	0	+3	+1.4	+6.5
Minn.....	1,204	64,934	53.93	+6	+8	+3	+4.4
Mo.....	758	39,882	52.61	-7	-3	-6.0	+0.4
Mont.....	2,168	48,632	22.43	+4	+6	+10.8	+12.6
Nebr.....	1,786	76,626	42.90	+8	+1.1	+12.3	+14.5
Nev.....	662	29,138	44.02	+6	+3	+1.2	+27.3
N. H.....	480	19,603	40.84	+1.1	+1.0	+1.5	+3.9
N. J.....							
N. Mex.....	1,474	96,295	65.33	+8	+1.6	+12.9	+25.8
N. Y.....	1,838	92,952	50.57	+1.5	+1.6	+15.2	+28.4
Ohio.....	1,092	62,834	57.54	-3	-1.6	+2.9	+8.7
Ore.....	2,675	70,677	26.42	+6	+8	+10.4	+14.4
Pa.....	2,815	112,600	40.00	+1	+1	-1.7	+12.3
R. I.....	524	29,805	56.88	+8	+1.0	+13.9	+40.4
S. C.....	655	35,494	54.19	+1.6	+1.8	+23.6	+35.6
S. Dak.....	39	1,658	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Tenn.....	324	15,377	47.46	-6	(⁴)	+3.5	+7.6
Tex.....	732	30,263	53.64	+1.5	-2	+14.2	+27.8
Utah.....							
Vt.....	477	16,943	35.52	+1.7	+2.2	+11.4	+3.7
W. Va.....	3,946	232,399	58.89	+1.2	-1.7	+7.3	+5.6
Wis.....	3,923	130,361	33.23	+6	+1.6	+12.0	+26.8
Wyo.....	115	6,044	52.56	-2.5	+5.0	-3.4	+10.1
	3,813	172,051	45.12	+8	+1.1	+7.7	+9.8
	2,738	145,173	53.02	+6	+4	+4.2	+4.5
	387	22,673	58.59	+1.3	+9	-5	+6.5
	15,491	617,890	39.89	+1	+3	+3.1	+5.3
	164	8,644	52.71	+3.8	(⁴)	+10.1	+17.9
	1,480	44,573	30.12	+4	+1.4	+9.5	+17.4
	215	7,093	35.78	+1.4	+1.3	+3.9	+8.5
	2,493	93,600	37.55	+1.5	+1.9	+17.8	+22.3
	6,304	242,272	38.43	+3	+2	+7.7	+7.7
	209	10,265	49.11	+2.0	+9	+6.6	+5.5
	188	7,277	38.71	+1.1	+1.0	-5	-2.3
	1,493	43,270	28.98	+6	+6	+11.8	+22.6
	792	62,376	78.76	+1.8	+2.1	+13.8	+16.1
	968	30,942	31.00	+1.6	+1.8	+13.8	+44.9
	1,388	64,356	46.37	+9	+1.3	+6.1	+10.6
	92	5,148	55.96	(⁴)	(⁴)	-10.7	-7.3

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

³ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁴ About 11 percent of this total is estimated.

⁵ Partly estimated.

⁶ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁷ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁸ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

⁹ Includes 2,941 cases and payments of \$136,784 representing supplementation of aid to dependent children payments.

¹⁰ Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 2,680 cases were aided by county commissioners and 5,421 cases under program administered by State Board of Public Welfare. A average per case and percentage changes not computed.

¹¹ Estimated.

¹² Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. Data exclude program in Connecticut administered without Federal participation concurrently with program under the Social Security Act. Alaska does not administer aid to the blind. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 546 recipients of aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and 10 in Washington and payments to these recipients for whom Federal funds are not available.

³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. Includes recipients of and payments for aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and Washington.

⁴ Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁶ Represents statutory monthly pension of \$40 per recipient; excludes payment for other than a month.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 17.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1950¹

State	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—					
	Families	Children	Total amount	Average per family	January 1950 in—			February 1949 in—		
					Number of—		Amount	Number of—		Amount
					Families	Children		Families	Children	
Total.....	621,977	1,580,648	\$45,635,299	\$73.37	+1.9	+2.0	+1.9	+25.4	+24.7	+25.5
Total, 50 States ²	621,943	1,580,565	45,633,977	73.37	+1.9	+2.0	+1.9	+25.4	+24.7	+25.5
Alabama.....	16,278	44,745	540,851	33.23	+3.9	+4.2	+1.6	+30.4	+31.3	+17.4
Alaska.....	585	1,329	31,746	54.27	+3.2	+3.3	+9	+68.1	+57.1	+193.7
Arizona.....	3,744	10,533	324,935	86.79	+3.3	+3.8	+3.7	+31.3	+30.2	+22.4
Arkansas.....	14,469	37,530	696,815	41.94	+4.0	+4.5	+4.7	+38.0	+39.2	+55.2
California.....	39,868	92,139	4,525,914	113.52	+7.7	+7.9	+6.1	+92.3	+96.7	+91.9
Colorado.....	5,557	15,178	490,710	88.30	+1.3	+9	+1.1	+11.4	+11.2	+14.5
Connecticut.....	4,563	10,629	482,613	105.77	+3.1	+2.4	+3.9	+49.1	+41.1	+56.8
Delaware.....	624	1,797	44,280	70.96	+3.3	+3.6	+3.1	+33.6	+32.9	+31.5
District of Columbia.....	2,008	6,063	163,432	81.39	+1.0	+8	+1.3	+21.3	+21.4	+18.9
Florida.....	23,792	63,024	1,292,368	50.11	+1.7	+1.6	+1.7	+29.4	+28.4	+54.2
Georgia.....	13,565	34,932	608,768	44.88	+2.1	+2.0	+3.3	+25.0	+24.7	+39.2
Hawaii.....	3,520	10,487	307,871	87.46	+3.2	+3.3	+3.8	+87.2	+88.8	+80.7
Idaho.....	2,500	6,315	245,379	98.23	+2.2	+1.5	+2.2	+18.7	+17.7	+22.1
Illinois.....	25,608	65,395	2,283,364	88.85	+2.5	+2.0	+10.0	+8.8	+9.4	+1.7
Indiana.....	10,932	26,652	716,825	65.45	+2.0	+2.0	+2.8	+24.9	+23.0	+53.2
Iowa.....	4,981	12,779	481,948	76.68	+1.4	+1.0	+2.0	+10.0	+9.5	+39.0
Kansas.....	5,683	14,652	480,879	84.62	+2.1	+2.2	+2.1	+12.8	+13.3	+14.2
Kentucky.....	19,137	48,313	753,057	39.35	+4.4	+3.6	+2.7	+14.2	+14.7	+17.5
Louisiana.....	30,028	77,249	1,769,384	58.92	+1.2	+1.2	+1.3	+46.8	+44.9	+43.4
Maine.....	3,645	9,549	236,945	65.01	+2.8	+2.1	+2.2	+16.6	+8.1	+4.1
Maryland.....	6,214	18,631	508,221	81.79	+1.2	+1.4	+9	+10.6	+10.6	+8.1
Massachusetts.....	13,100	31,699	1,590,187	114.52	+1.4	+1.2	+1.1	+18.8	+18.0	+19.7
Michigan.....	27,440	62,850	2,429,624	88.54	+1.4	+1.3	+1.4	+20.2	+17.8	+24.8
Minnesota.....	7,839	19,852	712,006	90.91	+5	+4	+2	+7.5	+7.1	+40.4
Mississippi.....	10,183	27,923	273,236	26.83	+2.9	+3.2	+3.3	+38.5	+42.1	+41.4
Missouri.....	23,578	64,081	1,349,553	52.76	+1.2	+1.0	+1.0	+12.1	+9.5	+10.0
Montana.....	2,489	6,503	207,658	83.43	+3.2	+3.5	+4.1	+25.1	+30.2	+46.6
Nebraska.....	3,630	8,705	302,688	83.39	+1.0	+9	+1.1	+11.6	+13.2	+11.7
Nevada.....	34	83	1,322	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
New Hampshire.....	1,588	3,928	143,166	90.15	+1.4	+9	+2.6	+19.6	+18.1	+24.8
New Jersey.....	5,404	13,829	465,072	86.06	+6	+9	+1.3	+8.4	+6.2	+12.7
New Mexico.....	5,187	13,364	270,574	52.16	+4	+6	+4	+9.2	+9.4	+8.5
New York.....	58,414	134,424	6,014,105	102.96	+2.1	+2.0	+4.2	+17.9	+16.0	+10.6
North Carolina.....	14,119	39,745	609,826	43.19	+2.6	+2.7	+3.4	+28.6	+27.2	+36.8
North Dakota.....	1,840	5,001	191,839	104.26	+1.8	+1.5	+4.1	+7.3	+9.0	+16.3
Ohio.....	13,981	37,448	870,889	62.29	+2.1	+1.8	+2.0	+19.1	+17.1	+5.6
Oklahoma.....	23,841	60,279	1,233,933	51.76	+1	+1	+2	+1.4	+1.7	+1.2
Oregon.....	3,622	9,039	379,112	104.67	+1.6	+1.6	+1.8	+23.0	+20.2	+18.8
Pennsylvania.....	56,684	145,485	5,231,024	92.28	+1.8	+1.8	+2.7	+31.3	+30.3	+32.7
Rhode Island.....	3,744	8,967	328,723	87.80	+2.2	+1.5	+2.7	+23.5	+19.8	+30.9
South Carolina.....	8,427	24,188	399,186	36.60	+2.2	+2.4	+22.1	+20.3	+21.6	+26.3
South Dakota.....	2,261	5,490	147,728	65.34	+2.2	+1.9	+2.4	+19.9	+18.0	+43.2
Tennessee.....	23,141	62,270	1,121,599	48.47	+3.1	+3.2	+3.3	+32.6	+32.4	+33.1
Texas.....	17,674	49,511	791,982	44.81	+2.2	+2.3	+2.5	+13.4	+14.5	+3.6
Utah.....	3,575	9,156	328,927	92.01	+2.6	+3.1	+2.8	+5.1	+4.9	+11.2
Vermont.....	991	2,772	53,042	53.52	+1.7	+4.6	+1.2	+8.0	+10.8	+7.0
Virginia.....	7,568	21,420	343,295	45.36	+2.6	+2.9	+2.5	+23.7	+22.3	+26.8
Washington.....	12,539	29,624	1,279,278	102.02	+9	+1.0	+2.3	+33.4	+31.1	+4
West Virginia.....	17,944	50,540	984,097	54.84	+4.2	+4.8	+4.8	+50.5	+55.5	+94.7
Wisconsin.....	9,146	22,801	998,176	99.30	+1.9	+2.1	+2.9	+15.3	+14.6	+18.8
Wyoming.....	583	1,560	50,349	96.65	+4.9	+3.5	+4.0	+23.0	+22.6	+21.8

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. Data exclude programs in Florida, Kentucky, and Nebraska administered without Federal participation concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act. All data subject to revision.

² States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.

³ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁴ Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

⁵ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$136,784 from general assistance funds were made to 2,941 families.

(Continued from page 22)

ington, Vol. 65, Mar. 3, 1950, pp. 279-306. 10 cents.

A medical social worker discusses the place of social services in the overall program of tuberculosis control.

VOORHIS, JERRY. "Voluntary Health

Insurance on the National Scene: Group Health Cooperatives." *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, Vol. 40, Mar. 1950, pp. 268-273. 70 cents.

WOOLSEY, THEODORE D. "Estimates of Disabling Illness Prevalence in the

United States." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 65, Feb. 10, 1950, pp. 163-184. 10 cents.

"The results of a sample survey, conducted in February 1949 to determine the prevalence on the day of the interview of disabling illness, injuries and impairments, are described."